L.R

(1992 93) 6782

1-2

Sub:- Introduction of the Revised rates of assessment for Malavalli Taluk.

(130)

G. R. S. IX-5]

R-7-

Previous references.

1892-93
~~191~~.
(L. R.)

File No. 67.

Serial Nos. 1—2.

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1—2.

M. Part B for Dec, 1892

SUBJECT.

Introduction of the revised Rates of assessment into the Malavalli Taluk.

Enclosed Do

Commissioner

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

(2)

CHIEF SECY.'S DEPT.

Submitted to the Dewan.

For Orders

Rev &
Accountt

1 Draft awaiting
2 Memo written D.O.
Volpant that his
proposals have
been sanctd

Sdd
13/12

Draft subd. for Dewan's
W.D. Approval.
20/12/22 D.O. corresp-
ondence on this subject to
be put Dewan Mail
Grant when the
Dewan called for has
not been forthcoming.
We have written enquiring
for the same in Volpant's
Office.

Sdd
23/12

Since writing the above it
has been ascertained that the D.O.
is not available in the
Office as it was Survey Supdts Office - Memo
Survey Supdts & Mr Ananthasami
Ellapabhai & Mr Ananthasami
Row for it - But it is doubtful
that it is necy for the Minute
Order now under consideration it is
that there will be any thing
call for a Modification of the proposed
Order

Sdd 27/12

Survey Supdt's letter
No 442 dy 20.12.22

Subject Proposals for
the settlement of Kuala-
-nelly Taluk -

Col Pearse's report deals
with the subject so fully
& so well that it leaves
nothing else stated
further -

The Taluk is thickly
populated and
there is little waste
land available
(Cumbersome speaking).
With an improved communi-
-cations there is little
doubt that there will be
a great demand for assess-
-ed & unassessed
land - At the same time
it is an outlying Taluk
& with comparatively
little irrigation, little other

Contracts & the prosperity of Ireland —

Collapse of Universals (including Local Fund & Irrigation Fund Cesses and remunerative Wages Prices) involve an increase of about 27 per cent in the existing demand. This is a moderate & reasonable increase in itself and can hardly be objected to as too much in view of the fact that the area of occupation is now understated in the returns & the extent by nearly 20 per cent — So that practically the increase in demand & settlement is less than what the increase will be if the true areas were assessed at the existing old rates —

Collapse proposes to revise the rates in the middle of next month & leaves the Board enabled to do so —

Yours truly

[illegible]

13/12/19

Yours truly

[illegible]

13/12/19

Yours truly

[illegible]

13/12/19

Statement Showing the rates of assessment proposed for the Malvalli Taluk as compared with those already imposed in the Maindya & Seringapatam Talukes.

	Groups.		Maximum rates.												average										
	No.	No. of villages	Dry.			Rice. Channel			Rice. Ordinary			Garden.			Dry.			Rice. Channel			Rice. Ordinary			Garden.		
			R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P
Malvally.	I	157	1	6	0	8	8	0	7	8	0	8	"	"	0	9	2	5	4	1	3	10	7	2	10	6
	II	40	1	2	0	8	8	0	7	0	0	8	"	"	0	7	8	"	"	"	3	4	8	2	7	6
	III	12	0	14	0	8	8	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	5	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	8	0
Maindya	I	118	1	14	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	10	"	"	0	12	11	5	14	8	4	5	10	4	9	10
	II	137	1	8	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	10	"	"	0	9	8	5	6	3	4	0	2	3	7	7
Seringapatam	I	101	2	0	0	10	"	"	8	"	"	10	"	"	"	14	6	7	3	3	4	14	5	4	10	7
	II	56	1	12	0	10	"	"	8	"	"	10	"	"	0	11	7	5	5	0	3	0	2	3	8	10
	III	51	1	8	0	10	"	"	8	"	"	10	"	"	0	10	4	5	1	7	4	12	1	3	9	1

BD
1/11/92

Submitted.
15/9/1892

From The Suptt Mysore Rest.
2693.
R 714

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore.

Dated 7th September 1892

Despatched

Received

Enclosures Nos 1 (seven)

General No. 442
No.

In reply to — " —

SUBJECT.

Submits his proposals to give out Survey rates in the Malvalli Taluk, Mysore District about the middle of January next & solicits early sanction.

Rev. Regr & forwd me with the Satt. reports of neighbouring Talukas.

Submitted.
7/9/92

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

No. 4412

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Survey Superintendent's Office
Bangalore 7th September 1892

To,

The Chief Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to forward papers as per margin connected with the proposed revision of the assessment of the Malvalli Taluk of the Mysore District.

1 Survey Supt's Report No 207 dated 2nd June 1892 with 4 appendices
2 Survey Supt's letter No 208 of 2nd idem to the Dy. Commr. Mysore
3 Deputy Commr's letter No 1144 of 29th August 92, with Sub Division Officer's Report.

2 The correspondence ends with letter No. 1144 of the 29th August 1892 from the Deputy Commissioner. I am glad to find that the opinions, on the proposed settlement, expressed by that Officer, as also by the Sub-division

Officer

Officer, differ very slightly from those which I myself entertain and which I have fully expressed in my report. The figures of the comparative statements given by the Deputy Commissioner at Paras 5 and 6 regarding the agricultural resources of the Mandya and Malvalli Taluks simply bear out the conclusions which I have already arrived at. The chief point however is that both the Deputy Commissioner and the Subdivision Officer are fully sensible of the propriety of making some allowance for the somewhat outlying position of the Malvalli Talak which may be regarded as the most distinct feature of my proposals.

The

The Deputy Commissioner thinks that perhaps the Taluk under report might bear higher rates than I have pro-=posed but, in view of the fact that, proportionately, the increase to the revenue is higher, notwithstanding the lowness of the rates, than was the case in Mandya, seems quite ready to waive any idea of sug-=gesting higher rates than I have proposed. I quite concur in the opinion that the Taluk would bear somewhat higher assessment but I prefer keeping my estimate at the pitch shewn in my report and erring if anything in the direction of moderation. I believe Government will share this view and I now confidently recommend the pro-=posed

Yes
AR
18/11/92

=posed settlement for sanction. The concurrence in opinion between myself and the Revenue Officers may, with the exception of some very trivial and minor details, be considered almost complete.

3 The giving out of the rates in the Malvalli Taluk, as Government is aware, was postponed last year owing to some existing distress and fears of still further distress should the rains hold off. No fears happily need now be entertained of the immunity of the tract from famine, and I propose, after receipt of the necessary sanction, giving out the rates about the middle of January next. I shall feel greatly obliged if sanction be

be accorded so as to admit of my

carrying out the above programme

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obed.t Servant

H. Lynch

Supt.t Mysore Rev.e Survey

No. 207

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Survey Superintendent's Office
Bangalore 2nd June 1892

From

Colonel J. T. Grant
Superintendent, Mysore
Revenue Survey

To,

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Malvalli Taluk of the Mysore District.

2 As Appendices to this report will be found a sketch map of the Taluk and the usual Report by the Classing Officer, Mr. Appu Rao, who has set down very clearly, in addition to much useful in-

= formation

= formation, the results of his own observation and that of Mr. Narain Rao who was employed in classing the Taluk under report

3 The Taluk of Malvalli contains the following Magnis or sub-divisions.

Serial No.	Magni	Government villages	Inams	Kanals	Alienated villages	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Malvalli	26	"	1	3	30	
2	Halgur	52	1	"	"	53	
3	Kulgere	30	"	1	6	37	
4	Gavadgere	30	"	"	2	32	
5	Kirigaval	19	"	"	4	23	
6	Arsinkere	22	"	"	3	25	
7	Purigal	30	"	"	11	41	
	Total	209	1	2	29	241	

4 The present Report, excepting when otherwise specifically stated, deals only with the 209 Government villages above shewn

5 I do not intend to needlessly follow Mr. Appu Rao through all the details of his report but will

him, when necessary, on points immediately bearing on our present object. I agree generally with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Appa Rao regarding the general condition of the Taluk and people.

General description

6. The Taluk under report is healthy, enjoys a moderate rainfall and is fairly well populated. Its soils are of the ordinary red and sandy descriptions excepting towards the South-West where they improve both in depth and colour. The crops vary with the soils, Jola, cotton, and Bengal gram being grown to some extent in the better soils, while only Ragi, Sávi, Avare, Togare and other pulses are grown in the poorer soils. The wet lands are remarkable for the almost entire absence

absence of sugarcane and may be described generally as inferior Mulberry is raised in dry land but is poor It is however the chief crop raised in the garden lands which are otherwise insignificant, containing but little Supari, Plantains or cocoanut cultivation

7 The means of communication, described by the Classing Officer at Para 8 of his Report, require special notice The Taluk is well provided with ordinary made roads, and cart tracks are common everywhere. The Shimsha river, being unbridged, and also having quick-sands, the old Mysore-Bangalore road is comparatively little used, but the Madder

Means of communication

Maddur-Kolegal road, being bridged throughout, is much more made use of. Prospectively, the line from Malur to Channapatna once opened to traffic, the advantages enjoyed by this Taluk in ordinary made roads will be very great. But however great these advantages may be, when we come to draw comparisons between Malvalli and the neighbouring settled Taluks of Mandya and Seringapatam, nothing will be found to compensate for the Railway which the two latter Taluk possess. It is true that some of the villages now under report are at no very great distance from Railway Stations, such as Maddur and Channapatna, but still this distance

distance, such as it is, is of much importance, especially when it comes to a question of assessment

8 Summing up generally my views on the Taluk under report I consider the Ryots fairly well-to-do, the country healthy and the rainfall moderately good, and equally distributed. The Taluk however is somewhat out of the general line of traffic and there is, what I may call, a neglected corner in the South-East composed of the bulk, as regards area, of the Hidgur Magni. Where some progress to be made in developing, or rather resuscitating, the Iron in-

Condition of the Talukh

-dustry

= duction, the condition of this tract with its stretches of scrub jungle and widely scattered and paltry villages, would be much ameliorate Mr. Appu Rao notes, what he believes to be a fact, that the population ordinarily of the Taluk is so great that the food grains raised are almost all locally con= sumed, the chief and almost only article of export being silk. Den= sity of population is not often complained of in this Province and, in the present instance, taken in conjunction with the general healthiness of the Taluk, the state of things described by Mr. Appu Rao is not altogether discouraging. What he states however, and he is generally very accurate in his

— " observations, points the remarks
which I have already made upon
the outlying position of this Taluk
with reference to trade. Did a
demand from outside exist, it is
incredible that almost the sole
articles of export should be silk
and hides, or that, as stated by
Mr. Appa Rao, the grain should
be locally consumed. I think
we may take the circumstances
of this Taluk, so far as our obser-
vation goes, in the absence of reli-
able returns of export and im-
port, as pointing to only moderate
prosperity in the peasant, whatever
the future may bring forth, and
to the disadvantage at which this

border Taluk at present competes with
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
the adjoining Taluks of Maudya and
Seringapatam, each of which has its
Railway. The imports seem to be by
no means inconsiderable although
we can only guess at their amount.

Markets 9 The internal, or local, trade
also of this Taluk is decidedly un-
-important, to judge from the Classing
Officers' Report, Para 16. There are two
markets only, one at Malvalli and
the other at Halgur, neither being of
much importance. It is sometimes
the case that at Fairs and Festivals
a good deal of bartering is done
but at the Fair held at Sivasamu-
-dram, and at the car Festival, very
little trading business is done

Irrigation 10 Before proceeding to deal
with the figures and statistics which,
as a result of Survey, are at our
disposal

disposal, I will briefly allude to the question of irrigation which must necessarily form so large a factor in the prosperity of a Taluk like Malvalli. There are but three really important tanks, Malvalli Marenhalli and Kirgaval, of which that of Marenhalli is the most important. The remaining tanks in this Taluk are small and shallow. The repairs done to the latter part of the Ramswami channel, although chiefly of direct importance only to the large Inam village of Purigal, held by the Jahagirdars of Sivan-samudra, are worthy of notice as bearing indirectly upon the prosperity of the Taluk. The large

tank

tank at Arsikere now under construction must also be noted.

Statistics 11 The statistics collected during classification show the following results in the 209 Government villages under report.

villages	Houses	Population	Square miles	Cattle	Ploughs	Carts	Markets	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
209	11804	62845	290	113415	10673	3961	2	

The population per square mile is 217 which compares, as per margin, with neighbouring Taluks. There are no large towns to swell the population but at the same time there is no very large proportion of unculturable land, excepting in the Malgur Magni. The areas of Inam villages, 38,780 acres, and of Forests, 24,661 acres, are not included in my calculations. As Taluks run in Mysore,

Mandya 182
Seringapatam 263

Mysore, Malvalli is certainly well populated. The number of carts, 3961, is also comparatively large, the fact being that, from its position, the Taluk is necessarily dependent upon carts for whatever trading is done. Cattle, it will be observed, although of good breed, are not in numerous. The Taluk is, in fact, from an agricultural point of view, fairly prosperous but is still capable of much development. Naturally healthy, what is still required for this Taluk is a more general communication with the outside world, when not only will an incentive be given to better cultivation but better prices will be obtainable if silk and hides are, as stated, the

the chief articles of export, they naturally would go towards Bangalore and, as already stated, the road in that direction is unbridged while the Shimsha river presents alternately the difficulties of quick-sands and floods. There is no doubt in my mind that, from a comparative point of view, Malvalli is behind the neighbouring settled Taluks of Mandya and Seringapatam, not only from its having no Railway but from its position generally.

How divided up by Survey

12 The next important point is to see how the Taluk has been divided up by Survey. This is shewn in the subjoined statement

Description of land	Area of Government lands		Area of Inam lands	Total		Grand Total
	occupied	Waste		occupied	Waste	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dry crop	106674	4388	3858	110532	4388	114920
Rice	3067	80	178	3245	80	3325
Garden	2665	11	21	2686	11	2697
Total	112406	4479	4057	116463	4479	120942
Area of unculturable waste, including village site &c						64947
Area of alienated villages						38780
Area of State Forests and Kavals						24661
Total area of the whole Taluk i.e 390 square miles						249330

There is not much arable land still left unoccupied, a fact which speaks well for the moderation generally of the old rates. The unarable land, not counting forests, is fairly extensive but is very unevenly distributed. Mr Appu Rao, at Para 12, points out that there is a dearth of grazing, in parts I presume he means, for

near both the Cauvery and Shimsha rivers there is much unoccupied land. The Forest of Basvanbetta it will be observed occupies no less than 24,661 acres and in ordi= =nary times is not available for pasturage.

Incidence of old assessment.

13 The subjoined statement is very important as affording some idea of the weight of the old assessment. The newly as= =certained area by Survey is placed in juxta-position with the old collections under each head and the average rate = = paid in each Magni is thus deduced

Number	Magni	Dry crop			Rice and garden combined		
		arrears by Survey old collections		Average rate	arrears by Survey old collections		Average rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Malvalli	16,685	7,247	0.6.11	1,556	5,923	3.12.11
2	Halgur	16,554	7,072	0.6.10	691	1,740	2.8.3
3	Kulgere	16,802	6,845	0.6.6	767	2,010	2.9.11
4	Gavadgere	11,764	4,627	0.6.4	405	1,189	2.15.0
5	Kirgaval	15,037	6,415	0.6.10	950	3,148	3.5.0
6	Arsikere	14,272	5,291	0.5.11	609	2,365	3.14.2
7	Turigal	15,560	6,428	0.6.7	754	1,282	1.11.2
	Total	106,674	43,925	0.6.7	5,732	17,657	3.1.3

From the above figures no idea can of course be formed of the extraordinary inequality that pervades the incidence of the old assessment on villages, and still more on individual holdings, but it is very clear that, as a whole, the old assessment was not heavy. It is worthy of remark that the Magni of Halgur with which,

in my proposals, I shall deal very leniently, was, under the old system, assessed as highly as any part of the Taluk. The old dry assessment has rightly been kept by the framers, whoever they were, considerably lower than in any of the adjoining settled Taluks of the District. The average wet rate shown is for wet and garden combined, the classification under the old system being too vague and inaccurate to furnish any useful comparison. Taking wet and garden together, we have very instructive information. Thus in the Turigal Magni where nearly all the wet and garden land is under river channels, the average rate paid was only Rs 1.11.2 per acre, while in the remaining Magnis

very low rated

B/M 15/12

Garden being practically all fluctuating Wet.

Magnis, with their small and shallow tanks, and certainly not superior gardens, the average rates go as high as Rs. 3. 12. 11. Great inequality of incidence is thus proved and under the revised assessment I have no doubt much relief will be given for, as a whole, the assessment of the wet and garden lands is but slightly raised and its distribution has been most carefully attended to

14 The following statement shows the area of the Taluk as now ascertained by Survey as against the area recorded in the old accounts. Area occupied as per old and new accounts.

Description	acres per old accounts	acres by Survey	Increase
1	2	3	
Dry	62,131	106,674	71 per Cent
Wet and garden	3,606	5,732	59 per cent nearly
Total	65,737	112,406	80 per cent nearly

The excess discovered is very great, especially in the area of wet and garden lands. Everywhere in the Province we find the dry area greatly understated in the old accounts but it is unusual to find so great excess in the case of wet and garden lands as has now been discovered in the Taluk under report.

A first rank Taluk purlying Taluk for water supply Between Pinnai and Vellar and Nirar Valleys one -

Past collections.

15 The realizations during the last 25 years have been shown below. Prices of the staple products are shown in juxta-position with the collections.

Year	Adl. Bijawar into Khandesh	Total Demand Rupees	Remission on account of Adhikmas	Remission on account of Sarvarty	Total collections Rupees	Seers per Rupee Paddy	Seers per Rupee Ragi	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1866-67	6066	58141	14	"	58127	20	13	
" 67-68	6217	59026	14	753	58259	19	14	
" 68-69	6232	59407	14	512	58881	33	35	
" 69-70	6138	58691	14	"	58677	35	40	
" 70-71	6130	58582	14	"	58568	42	53	
" 71-72	6083	58363	14	"	58349	40	80	
" 72-73	6024	58212	14	"	58198	24	40	
" 73-74	6111	58165	14	"	58151	28	33	
" 74-75	6201	58691	14	"	58677	27	35	
" 75-76	6228	57776	14	2011	55751	"	"	
" 76-77	6294	58556	14	"	58542	"	"	
" 77-78	6321	59433	14	"	59419	"	"	
" 78-79	6338	59344	14	"	59330	"	"	
" 79-80	6318	60206	14	"	60192	"	"	
" 80-81	6291	60276	14	"	60262	"	"	
" 81-82	6227	60137	14	"	60123	"	"	
" 82-83	6289	60444	14	20	60410	"	"	
" 83-84	6340	60850	14	24	60812	"	"	
" 84-85	6325	60674	41	1242	59391	"	"	
" 85-86	6341	60956	41	24	60891	"	"	
" 86-87	6371	61127	41	"	61086	36	35	
" 87-88	6363	61163	41	"	61122	36	36	
" 88-89	6335	61109	54	"	61055	26	30	
" 89-90	6401	61620	131	"	61489	28	35	
" 90-91	6436	61757	54	121	61582	24	30	

Data not available

Five years average	59494
Ten years average	59742
Fifteen years average	60380
Twenty years average	60796
Twenty five years average	61267

There has been remarkable steadi-

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

ness in the collections but not that elasticity which might have been expected under the wide variations in prices during the period dealt with. Even the Famine, when it will be seen there were some remissions, affected the collections in a comparatively slight degree. The truth appears to me to be that the assessment, as a whole, was really moderate and that with its comparatively dense popu-lation the resignation of land in this Taluk was rarely re-sorted to although, at the same time, sudden expansions of cul-tivation under the spur of high prices were uncommon. All this bears out my own opinion and

and that of the Classing Officer that the people of this Taluk, how=ever much may yet remain to be done towards developing its re=sources and although it occupies a somewhat out-lying position, are fairly well-to-do. Malvalli is distinctly the kind of Taluk for which moderation in assessment is imperative and I trust that the Government will consider that in the rates I am about to pro=pose I have not lost sight of this important point

16 For the purpose of assess= ing the villages under report I propose to divide them into 3 groups as shown below. Proposed grouping of villages

Group	Number of villages	Maximum Dry rate	Maximum Rice rate		Maximum Garden rate
			ordinary	Rice channels	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	157	1. 6. 0	7. 8. 0	8. 8. 0	8. 0. 0
II	40	1. 2. 0	7. 0. 0		
III	12	0. 14. 0	7. 0. 0		

The rates proposed for

The first group represents the bulk of the Taluk in which no difference in Maximum rates is called for. The Second group represents the best part of the Hodgur Nagri and the third group the worst part of that Nagri situated amongst, and near, the reserved Forests and broken country towards the South East, for which Mr Appu Rao very rightly solicits special consideration.

17 My proposed rates give the following estimated results.

Group	villages	Dry crop			Rice						Garden			Total		
					Channel			ordinary								
		acres	assessment	average rate	acres	assest	average rate	acres	assest	average rate	acres	assessment	Average rate	acres	assessment	Average rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	157	90120	51733	0.9.2	406	2134	5.4.1	2378	8704	3.10.7	2257	5999	2.10.6	95161	68570	0.11.6
II	40	14964	7156	0.7.8	"	"	"	283	931	3.4.8	406	1002	2.7.6	15653	9089	0.9.3
III	12	1590	552	0.5.7	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	1.8.0	1592	555	0.5.7
3	209	106674	59441	0.8.11	406	2134	5.4.1	2661	9635	3.9.11	2665	7004	2.10.1	112406	78214	0.11.2

The average dry rate, Rs 0.8.11, is very moderate and the wet, or rice, average rate, when it is considered that 406 acres of river channel Rice are included, must be considered, relatively, even still more moderate. The rate for Garden land, averaging only Rs 2.10.1, speaks for itself. The garden lands although by no means of a high order are lightly assessed at so low an average rate.

18 The extent and assessment

of the waste assessed land available for cultivation is shewn below

Group	villages	Dry crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
		area	assessment	Average rate	area	assessment	Average rate	area	assessment	Average rate	area	assessment	Average rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	157	4,023	2,104	0-8-4	80	305	3-13-0	11	19	1-11-8	4,114	2,428	0-9-5
II	40	286	120	0-6-8	"	"	"	"	"	"	286	120	0-6-8
III	12	79	28	0-5-8	"	"	"	"	"	"	79	28	0-5-8
3	209	4388	2252	0-8-3	80	305	3-13-0	11	19	1-11-8	4479	2576	0-9-2

The whole available area is very small and will be farther reduced by assignments of free grazing under Section 39 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

19 The extent and assessment of the Inam lands are shewn below

Group	villages	Dry crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
		area	ass't	average rate	area	assess't	average rate	area	ass't	Average rate	area	ass't	average rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	157	3279	1910	0-9-4	139	512	3-10-11	18	28	1-8-11	3436	2450	0-11-5
II	40	558	279	0-8-0	39	143	3-10-8	4	8	2-0-0	601	430	0-11-5
III	12	20	7	0-5-7	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	7	0-5-7
3	209	3857	2196	0-9-1	178	655	3-10-11	22	36	1-10-2	4057	2887	0-11-5

20 Finally the result of the proposed rates for the whole area, Govern = ment occupied, waste and Inam, is shewn in contrast with the past collections in each group

Group	Villages	By old accounts		By Survey							
		Bijvaraindu Klaudis	Collections	Government occupied		Govt waste		Inam		Total	
				acres	assessment	acres	assessment	acres	assessment	acres	assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	157	5470	52791	95161	68570	4114	2428	3436	2450	102711	73448
II	40	948	8517	15653	9089	286	120	601	430	16540	9639
III	12	18	295	1592	555	79	28	20	7	1691	590
3	209	6436	61603	112406	78214	4479	2576	4057	2887	120942	83677

21 The grazing realizations have been very small amounting to only Rs 847 last year for the whole Taluk. Seeing that the area of unoccupied land is likely to be curtailed by the allotment of free pasturage, I will keep my estimate at the same figure. The allotments of free grazing will

+ Shewn as grazing fees. Since settled there is not much collection in regard to Land grants.

will have to be somewhat liberal but nevertheless, under more careful management, the realizations on the residuum may perhaps equal at any rate those of 1890-91.

One anna Local cess

22. The one anna Local cess brought in the sum of Rs. 5,316 in 1890-91. Under the proposed settlement the amount will be Rs. 5,225 on the occupied lands and about Rs. 180 on the Minor Inam lands; in all Rs. 5,405. Some items other than Land Revenue have evidently been included by the Revenue Authorities but as the cess is proportionate the matter is of no importance.

Irrigation Fund

23. The annual contribution to the Irrigation Fund will be about Rs. 1,100.

1873 | 1173

General Results of proposed Settlement.

24. The general result of the proposed settlement is that the Land

Land Revenue of 1890-91 which was Rs. 61,582, now becomes Rs. 78,214, exc-luding in either case any estimates of sale of grazing or Local cesses. This represents an increase of Rs. 16,611 or about 26 per cent which may perhaps appear somewhat inconsis-tent with my claim to moderation for the new rates, but it must be borne in mind that the remunera-tion of Shanbogs and Patels will cost Government some Rs. 4,500 out of the above increase, while the Ryots will be relieved of the payment they now make to Shanbogs which (see Para 22 of Classing Officer's Report) are considerable, although the Patels get little or nothing. In thamsalaes the new rates are extremely low and, notwithstanding

Very Moderate although considered as all 18/12

notwithstanding the somewhat large addition to the Revenue Demand they cause, it would have verged on the absurd to have fitched them much lower and considering also how well populated the tract under report is and how very little waste land is left available for cultivation. There is in fact no object in adopting lower rates which regarded as rates are much lower than the nominal old rates, the increase in the total demand being entirely due to the larger area discovered by Survey to be occupied as compared with that shown in the old accounts.

25 The usual Glasswar statement will be found appended, as well as a list of the Inam villages with the kind of Survey applied to each.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedt Servant

J. P. Grant

Supt Mysore Rev. Survey.

Malvalli Taluk.

No.	Villages	Nature of Inam	Nature of Survey applied	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chandhalli	Jodi Inam	Valuation	
2	Ganaganuru	Do	Do.	
3	Devhalli Ganapur	Sarva Inam	Do.	
4	Mansigere	Jodi Inam	Detail	
5	Honnalgere	Sarva Inam	Valuation	
6	Tore Bommanhalli	Do	Do	
7	Hanmaikanhalli	Do	Do	
8	Mudinhalli	Do	Do	
9	Hágalhalli	Do	Do	
10	Hadkur	Do	Do	
11	Kambatgere	Do	Do	
12	Gavadanhalli	Do	Do.	
13	Hegur	Do	Do.	
14	Dodmulgud	Do	Do	
15	Virarajpura	Do	Do	
16	Tore-chikkanhalli	Do	Do	
17	Arunhalli	Do	Do	
18	Albunhalli	Jodi Inam	Do.	
19	Purigal	Sarva Inam	Detail	
20	Belkavadi	Do	Do	
21	Hoshalli	Do	Do	
22	Dasanadoddi	Do	Do	
23	Kanchaghalli	Do	Do	
24	Kaglipura	Do	Do	
25	Kunduru	Do	Do	
26	Kachipur Dyavajpatna	Do	Do	
27	Purigal	Do	Do	
28	Hankalla	Jodi Inam	Valuation	
29	Belkvadi Dakhle Halagyanhalli.	Sarva Inam	Detail	

Supdt Mysore Rev. Survey

No 208

Survey Superintendent's Office
Bangalore 2nd June 1892

To,

The Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for your perusal and kind return, at an early date, my Report No. 207 of today's date (with its 4 accompaniments), containing proposals for the revision of assessment of the Malvalli Taluk of your District, with any remarks you may desire to make on the same

I have &c.
sd/ J. P. Grant
Supdt Mysore Red. Survey

Copy

J P Grant
Supdt Mysore Red.

J. No. 60
2-9-92

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

No. 1144.
In. 1. Letter No. 207.
1. List of main villages.
1. Classing Report.
1. Statement of assessment.
1. Sub. Div. Officer's report.
1. Map.
6.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Mysore District,
Dated Mysore 29th August 1892.

From,

A. Rangaswami Iyengar Esquire
Deputy Commissioner

To,

The Superintendent
Mysore Revenue Survey

Sir,

I have the honor to return the papers relating to the settlement of the Malvalli Taluk, received with your letter No 208 dated 2nd June 1892. I had sent the papers for the opinion of the Sub Division Officer, French Rocks, and his letter in reply is also enclosed.

2. The Taluk is fairly well off as regards communications, being traversed throughout its length and breadth by two roads which intersect almost in the middle of the Taluk. The Kasba town is about 14 miles from the Maddur Railway Station The portions to the north of the Mysore

Kankainhalli road are not more remote from the Railway line than are the remoter parts of the Mandya Taluk to the north of that line. There is a rough cart track connecting Halgur Hobli with Channapatam and the Kirgaval Hobli ~~which~~ is very near Bannur-Mandya road - And the Shimsha river contains little water in the hot season, when most of the traffic in dry grains generally takes place. Thus though the Railway line is not running through the Taluk, it may be stated that the Taluk is within easy distance of it.

3. The rainfall of the Taluk, as prepared from the information available in this Office, is given in the margin, for the last 12 years, as compared with that of Mandya. It will be seen therefrom that the difference is not great, except in 1891-92 which is an exceptionally bad year.

4. The population of the Taluk according to the settlement papers is 218 per square mile, and compares very favorably with that of Mandya with a density of 182.

	1880-81		1881-82		1882-83		1883-84		1884-85		1885-86		1886-87		1887-88		1888-89		1889-90		1890-91		1891-92	
	J	C	J	C	J	C	J	C	J	C	J	C	J	C	J	C	J	C	J	C	J	C	J	C
Malvalli	41	23	17	11	28	8	1	-	-	-	-	21	84	32	32	66	27	77	28	36	23	67	30	39	11	37
Mandya	35	55 3/4	23	77	29	6 1/2	40	21/2	15	5	27	22	32	86	86	35	33	17	5	36	89	35	43	19	71	

It may, however, be observed that the latter figure was calculated on the population according to the Census of 1881, and that the results will be more favorable, if allowance be made for the increase since. As the population of the Koppa Magani cannot be separated, no Comparison can be easily made between the figures obtained in the last Census and those given in the settlement papers for Mandya. But the whole population of Mandya and Malvalli, as per last Census, are 99,566 and 85,428 respectively for a total area of 439 (excluding State Forests) and 351 square miles. This gives a density of population of 227 and 243 respectively.

5. As regards other agricultural resources also, the Malvalli Taluk appears to be as well off if not better than the Mandya Taluk. An examination of the annexed Comparative statement will show this clearly:-

	Total area in Sq. miles	Houses	Cattle										Total	Ploughs	Carts
			Bulls and Bullocks	Cows	He buffaloes	She buffaloes	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Mules & Donkeys	Camels			
Malvalli – (excluding State Forests)	357	13,752	8,974	12,003	3,284	5,002	671	42,944	20,182	482	965	"	94,507	11,578	720
Mandya –	439	18,896	9,250	16,422	429	829	4,892	45,725	15,408	175	915	"	93,445	10,423	750

6. The above figures are taken from the statement of agricultural stock of the District for the year 1890-1. The number of calves in Malvalli is too small compared with that of cows, due probably to errors in classification. Taking the total number of cattle, however, Malvalli is deficient by only 1888 for a deficiency of area of 88 square miles.

Calculating the number of houses &c per square mile we get the following figures:-

	Houses	Population	Ploughs	Cattle	Carts
Malvalli - -	39·1	243	32·8	269·2	2·05
Mandya - - -	43·04	227	23·7	212·8	1·7

7. Considering that Mandya has a greater extent of wet land under tanks

and

and Channels, this disparity in agricultural resources is rather remarkable.

8. It may also be observed that, whil a large amount of money was spent in the Mandya Taluk, within the last 20 years, in restoring the serial Tanks and constructing the Railway line, no such large outlay was incurred on Public works in the Malvalli Taluk. That in spite of such impetus to increase of gneral prosperity, Malvalli should compare so favorably as regards its agricultural condition, argues that its natural resources must be superior to those of Mandya, and probably the proximity of the State Forest of Basavanbetta is a great advantage to Malvalli, while Mandya has no such tract. This prosperity may perhaps be attributed to the lightness of assessment prevailing in the Taluk, but even here the difference is not so great as entirely to account for this increase. The dry rates

are

are said to have ranged from Annas 10-9 to 39-6-9 in this Taluk, as against Annas 1-7 to 7-0-0 in the Mandya Taluk. The average rates of old collections, according to the area ascertained in the Survey, are Annas 6-7 and 7-8 for the two Taluks respectively. I do not refer to the assessment on rice and garden lands as the area of such lands in this Taluk is very small and may be omitted out of consideration.

9. The past collections have been uniformly steady and the famine of 1875-76 does not appear to have affected this Taluk to any appreciable extent, the remissions having been but insignificant. This steadiness is no doubt due, as explained in your report, to most of the dry arable land having been occupied and to the limited extent of wet lands. It is only in the holding of lands of the latter description that large fluctuations occur, as the ryots resign them when

the tanks do not fill and take them up again in the seasons of copious rainfall.

10. As regards the nature of the soil of Mandya, it was remarked in your report that a large proportion of the fields in the dry lands was of the shallow, sandy and gravelly kind though passing through a great number of gradations of your scale. According to Mr. Appoo Row the soil of Malvalli is rocky and shallow only in portions to the south of the Mysore-Kankanhalli road and east of the Malvalli-Swasamudram road and in parts of Dodda Arsinkere Hobli, the remainder being red mixed with sand. There is thus apparently not much to choose between the soils of dry lands of the Mandya and Malvalli Taluks.

11. The maximum rates of assessment proposed to be adopted for Malvalli are 1-6-0, 1-2-0 and 0-14-0 for the dry,

Rs 8-8-0 for wet lands under river Channels, 7-8-0 and 7-0-0 for other wet lands and Rs 8 for garden. The corresponding rates for Mandya are:- Dry Rs 1-14-0 and 1-8-0, Rs 9 for wet lands under river fed Channels and Rs 8 for other wet lands and Rs 10 for garden lands. My remarks in the preceding paras about the condition and resources of the Malvalli Taluk as compared with those of Mandya will show that the proposed rates are rather low and perhaps even on the side of moderation.

12. The results obtained with these rates however yield the following income:-

	Extent	Revenue
Dry - - -	106,674	59441
Wet - - -	3,067	11,669
Garden - - -	2,665	7,004
	112,406	78,114

The total demand under all heads at present being Rs 61,603, the gross increase in revenue amounts to Rs 16,611 or nearly 27 per cent. The average dry rates under

the proposed settlement stand at Rs 0-9-2
0-7-8 and 0-5-7 for the three grades or 0-8-1
on the whole, while the incidence of the
existing dry rates on the area of land
under cultivation according to the
survey measurement is 0-6-11. The
increase calculated on these average
rates is as high as about 29 per cent.
It is thus clear that, while according to
nature of the soil and the agricultural
prosperity, the Taluk appears well able to bear
higher rates than have been proposed,
the proportionate increase in revenue
resulting from the said rates is as
high as if not slightly higher than what
was secured in the settlement of the
Mandza Taluk. It is certainly not
desirable to raise too largely the
taxation on land, and thereby make
a violent change in its incidence. On
the other hand it is a question whether

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the proposed settlement stand at Rs 0-9-2 0-7-8 and 0-5-7 for the three grades or 0-8-11 on the whole, while the incidence of the existing dry rates on the area of land under cultivation according to the survey measurement is 0-6-11. The increase calculated on these average rates is as high as about 29 per cent. It is thus clear that, while according to nature of the soil and the agricultural prosperity, the Taluk appears well able to bear higher rates than have been proposed, the proportionate increase in revenue resulting from the said rates is as high as if not slightly higher than what was secured in the settlement of the Maudza Taluk. It is certainly not desirable to raise too largely the taxation on land, and thereby make a violent change in its incidence. On the other hand it is a question whether

on

on that ground alone the Government should forego a legitimate increase of Revenue and whether the rates may not be pitched somewhat higher without unduly adding to the burdens of the ryots.

13. As regards grouping of villages, those of the Halgu Magani appear to have been included in the 2d. and 3d. Classes, chiefly in consideration of the River Shimsha being an obstruction to free communication and to the proximity of Basavanbetta Forests. I have no objection to offer to the arrangement, though it may be observed that in point of productiveness the villages of this Magani are not behind the other villages of this Taluk. This is generally admitted, and the incidence of old rates also bears out the fact. And, as already remarked, the river Shimsha is in flood only for a few days at a time and that only in the cultivation season. The villages to

the

the south of the Mysore-Kankanhalli road and to the east of the Malvalli Sivasamudram Road deserved some consideration, as the soil in this quarter has been reported by the classing officer to be rocky and shallow. These could perhaps have been included in the second group.

14. The villages near the Basavanbetta Forest have been properly classed in the 3rd group, as they are thinly populated, out of the way and subject to sickness.

15. The gross anticipated increase in revenue is put down at Rs 16,611 which leaves, after deducting Rs 4,500 for remuneration of village servants and Rs 1,100 on account of contribution to Irrigation Funds, Rs 11,011 as the net increase. This is all the increase that we are likely to have, as owing to the extent of cultivable waste being very small, we cannot anticipate any

addition.

addition to the revenue from the expansion of cultivation in future years.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A Ramaraaz

Deputy Commissioner,

Mysore District.

Report on the Malvalli Taluk, Mysore District, classed by the M and E Establishments, Mysore Revenue Survey, under the charge of Messrs. Appu Rao and Narayan Rao respectively.

1. The Taluk is situated to the north-east of the Mysore District and is bounded on the north by the Mandya and Closepet Taluks, on the east by the Kankanhalli Taluk, on the south partly by the Coimbatore District of Madras, and partly by the Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk, and on the west by the last mentioned Taluk and part of Mandya. The extreme length east and west is about 28 miles and the extreme breadth north and south about 22 miles. The entire area according to the Revenue Survey is 216,308 acres or 338 square miles, of which 154,053 acres or nearly 241 square miles is arable. The Taluk is fairly regular in shape and the Head-quarters, Malvalli, occupies a very convenient position about the centre; and is about 17 miles from the Maddur Railway Station.

Situation, Boundaries, Area.

2. The population of the Taluk, according to the latest Census taken in February last, is 85,428 souls being on an average 253 per square mile of the arable area. The population is generally very evenly distributed.

Population.

3. The Taluk is divided into 7 hoblis and contains 241 villages including kavals and forests distributed amoung the several hoblis as shown below :—

Division

No.	Hoblis.	Government Villages.	Kavals.	Forests.	Inam Villages.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Malvalli	26	1	...	3	30	
2	Gaudgere	30	...	...	2	32	
3	Halagur	52	...	1	...	53	
4	Kulgere	30	1	...	6	37	
5	Arsinkere	22	...	...	3	25	
6	Kirgaval	19	...	...	4	23	
7	Purigal	30	...	...	11	41	
	Total.....	209	2	1	29	241	

4. The whole of the Taluk except the Halagur Hobli on the south-east and eastern frontier is one undulating plain with scarcely a hill to break the monotony of its appearance. The Halagur Hobli is, at its southern and south-eastern frontier traversed by several ranges of hills, short in length and irregular in their situation. The river Cauvery runs along the southern boundary. It is joined near the south-eastern corner of the Taluk by the Shimsha or the Maddur Hole as it is locally named. This tributary enters the Taluk in the north, near the point where the boundaries of Mandya, Closepet and Malvalli converge, and runs several miles to the east before it takes its southern course to join the Cauvery. About six miles above the confluence of the Cauvery and Shimsha, and on the border between Mysore and Coimbatore, the former divides itself into two branches both of which precipitate themselves into deep ravines. This fall of water is known to the public as the Sivasamudra or Cauvery falls. Numerous visitors go there to enjoy the beautiful scenery around and for sport, but the locality is very unhealthy and the country around very sparcely populated. In fact one has to send a messenger more than four or five miles to get anything one wants.

Physical Features.

5. There is one State Forest in the Taluk called the Basavanbetta, situated in the Halagur Hobli on the eastern frontier. It is 24,052 acres in extent. There are some good topes in the Kirgaval, Malvalli and part of Gaudagere Hoblis; most of them belonging to private individuals.

Forests and Topes.

6. The rain-fall of the Taluk, according to statistics furnished by the Amildar ranges from 14 to 20 inches per annum. The average for the last 5 years is 27 inches; and is very evenly distributed, the Halagur Hobli villages even with their proximity to hills and forests not differng much, in this respect, from the rest of the Taluk.

Rain-fall.

7. Except the Halagur Hobli which is almost devoid of irrigation works of any kind, the Taluk is studded with tanks. The chief of them are the Malvalli, Marenhalli and Kirgaval Tanks. Indeed the Maranhalli Tank is perhaps the only important one in the Taluk, as the two others very frequently run dry. The other tanks are generally very small and shallow and, in spite of the attention given to them by the Revenue authorities, are not capable of holding water sufficient to raise rice crops under them regularly every year. A large tank is now under construction in the Arsinkere Hobli across a large stream called the "Hebhalla" which is a tributary of the Shimsha. It is estimated to cost over a lakh of rupees and work was in progress when the surrounding villages were classed. The latter part of the Ramaswami Channel led off from the Cauvery near Bannur extending from the 30th to the 38th mile, runs through a portion of this Taluk. This part of it was long out of repair and in disuse; but it has been recently restored and made available for a large extent of land in the Purigal Hobli. This work however benefits only a small extent of land belonging to Government villages, the major portion being available for the large Inam village Purigal held by the jahgirdars of Sivansamudra.

Irrigation.

8. A road from Seringapatam to Kollegal in the Coimbatore District runs parallel to the southern boundary of the Taluk, only a few miles from the frontier. Another is the old main road from Mysore to Bangalore and runs east to west about the middle of the Taluk; and a third from the Maddur Railway Station to Kollegal, crosses the Bangalore-Mysore line at Malvalli, almost at right angles. There are bridges across the Cauvery near Sivansamudra on the road to Kollegal and the streams all along the line from Maddur are bridged. This road is therefore available for traffic at all seasons. On the Mysore-Bangalore line there does not appear to be much traffic on the Bangalore side. The river Shimsha on the Bangalore side of this line presents serious impediments to traffic on account of quick sands in several places in fair weather and floods in the rains. It is unbridged at present, but it is a question whether, owing to the smallness of the traffic that makes use of this road, it is worthwhile building a bridge across the river. A trace of a road has been opened from Halagur to Channapatna, a Railway Station of some importance situated about the same distance that Malvalli is from Maddur and when it is opened for traffic the Taluk will have nothing left to be desired in the matter of roads. There are cart tracks all over the Taluk available for use in fair weather.

Roads.

9. A glance at the map of the Taluk will show that it is divided into four parts by the two roads Bangalore-Mysore and Maddur-Kollegal that cross each other near Malvalli. The soil in the quarter bounded by the roads running east and south of Malvalli is generally rocky and shallow. So also is the soil in a few villages of the Arsinkere Hobli on the north-western border. In the remaining parts of the Taluk the soil is generally red, mixed more or less with sand. The soil increases in depth, richness of color and fertility as one proceeds south-west and it is on the border of the Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk that perhaps the richest soils, including patches of black soil, are met with.

Soils.

10. The principal dry crops grown in the Taluk are ragi, jola, same, avare, togari, gram and other pulses and oil-seeds. Here and there dry lands containing mulberry grown without irrigation are also met with, but the crops raised were evidently very poor. Chillies

Crops.

are also grown in small patches of dry land. Cotton and Bengal-gram are raised in very small quantities in the richer lands in the south-west. Rice is grown under tanks, but, this crop, except under the Marenhalli, Malvalli and Kirgaval tanks is not, owing to insufficiency of water, raised every year. Mulberry is grown in rice lands irrigated by tanks. Sugar-cane is almost unknown. There is not much garden cultivation; and wherever gardens do exsit, mulberry is the principal crop raised. Betel-leaves, cocoanuts and plantains are also grown, but in such small quantities as to be barely enough for local consumption.

Manure.

11. The manure used for all kinds of dry crop is generally the refuse of cattle sheds. For rice crops under the larger tanks, the leaves of Honge and Nim trees and of the Ugani creeper are used. Silt removed from tank beds is also made use of to enrich lands in which gardens are got up.

Agricultural Stock.

12. The Amildar furnishes the following figures in regard to the agricultural stock of the Taluk:—

1.	Cows and bullocks	21,648
2.	Buffaloes	8,281
3.	Horses and ponies	126
4.	Donkeys	965
5.	Sheep and goats	33,126
6.	Carts ..	720

One is struck with the comparatively small number of cattle especially cows and bullocks in the Taluk; and another equally striking thing is that cows are freely yoked to ploughs and carts. There is generally a dearth of grazing land. In the Halagur Hobli almost all the waste land and jungle has been reserved as forest and in the other hoblis almost all the available land has been taken up for cultivation. This perhaps accounts for the smaller number of cattle in the Taluk, but they appear to be of a superior breed and good care is taken of them by their owners.

Manufactures.

13. There are no important manufactures in the Taluk. Ordinary rough cloth and cumblis used by the poorer classes are manufactured in villages, but these are being gradually superseded by machine made piece goods imported from Bombay and Madras. Some dotis and silk cloths are made in Malvalli, but the demand for them is not very keen and the supply hardly equal to the limited demand.

14. Halagur, the chief village of the Halagur Hobli, is said to have been in days of old the seat of an extensive trade in iron and iron goods. Iron ore is found in the vicinity and as then the supply of fuel and charcoal was unlimited, a large quantity of iron was smelted and eventually manufactured into various articles. The surrounding forests have, since then, became thinned and consequently restrictions have been placed upon the cutting of fuel and burning of charcoal. The smelting of iron ore has therefore been almost abandoned, only one forge being found to be in working order and that too in an Inam village. Iron goods are however made up in two villages by blacksmiths from iron imported from Europe. A gentleman from Madras Dr. Dhanakoti Raju has obtained special concessions from Government to develope the iron resources of this Taluk and of those that adjoin it; but no work has been begun yet. The scarcity of fuel, the comparatively high wages demanded by workmen skilled in this work and the keen competition of men importing iron from outside, have hitherto proved very great obstacles in the way of keeping up the indigenous manufactures, and it is only when these are met by capitalists, by the use of machine on the one hand and by special advantages possessed in regard to fuel, on the other, that there is any chance of the attempt to develop the iron industry succeeding.

Imports and Exports.

15. No accurate returns showing the trade of the Taluk are available. The principal imports however appear to be ragi, rice and other food grains, jaggory, tobacco, piece goods and iron. A large number of cattle is also imported from the Coimbatore District.

Silk and hides are the chief articles of export. The Amildar estimates the value of silk exported annually at Rs. 60,000. The bulk of the exports is consigned to Bangalore, and the imports come partly from Bangalore and partly from the surrounding taluks.

16. Two weekly markets are held, one at Malvalli and another at Halagur. They are however not very important. A fair is held once a year near the Sivansamudra falls in honor of a Muhammadan Saint, but it is more a festive gathering than a market where things are brought and sold. A car festival is held annually in honor of Marenhalli Narsimhaswami, and this too is equally unimportant as regards trade.

Markets.

17. The units of weights and measures in use in the Taluk are the same as elsewhere. The khandi in use is equal to 200 measures and not 160 as prevailing in Seringapatam and Mysore.

Weights and Measures.

18. The average prices of the principal food grains are stated by the Amildar to be as follows :—

Prices.

Paddy	30	seers	per	Rupee.
Ragi	33	,,	,,	,,
Jola	40	,,	,,	,,
Gram	30	,,	,,	,,

19. An agricultural man cooly gets two annas and a female one anna and four pies per day on an average. The hire of a plough is 4 annas and of a cart 12 annas a day. Skilled labor commands higher wages in proportion to the rates given above.

Wages.

20. The rates of assessment prevailing in the Taluk as reported by the Amildar and as found for numbers tested are given below.

Rates of Assessment.

As furnished by the Amildar.

Hobli.	Dry crop per khandi= 64,000 square yards.						Price per khandi= 1,000 square yards.						Garden per khandi= 10,000 square yards.					
	From.			To.			From.			To.			From.			To.		
Malvalli	1	7	8	62	8	0	8	11	8	14	8	9	8	11	8	13	1	7
Halagur	1	7	4	81	7	4	5	13	2	14	8	9	5	13	1	23	4	6
Purigal	1	7	4	18	12	0	5	13	1	14	5	5	5	13	1	14	8	9
Kirgaval...	2	11	7	36	7	4	8	11	8	13	1	6	5	13	2	23	4	6
Arsinkere	1	7	4	81	7	4	5	13	2	14	8	9	7	4	4	8	11	8
Gaudgere	2	11	6	31	0	8	5	13	2	14	8	9	7	4	4	8	11	8
Kulgere	1	7	4	81	7	4	5	13	2	14	8	9	15	2	6	50	0	0

As found at Test.

Hobli.	Dry crop per acre.			Rice per acre.			Garden per acre.		
Malvalli	0	8	6	4	1	8	3	5	2
Halagur	0	8	11	4	6	0	1	15	0
Purigal	0	6	0	2	8	1	3	9	6
Kirgaval	0	9	3	4	8	7	2	9	9
Arsinkere	0	8	2	4	2	0	6	7	4
Gaudgere	0	6	8	4	14	0	1	11	11
Kulgere	0	6	7	4	3	11	2	1	10

The average found for test numbers is admittedly more accurate than the figures supplied by the Amildar, but I am sorry much information on this point could not be gathered at the time of test on account of the non-attendance of Shanbhogs in most villages. They were said to have been engaged in doing census, jamabandi and collection work

Sub-letting.

21. Lands wherever sub-let are on the usual vara or half share tenure. Rice lands under the Cauvery Channel in the Purigal Hobli used to be let for a fixed quantity of grain, when the channel was in good order. The channel is now restored and this form of sub-letting will, it is expected, be revived. The rice lands under the channels are generally held by capitalists and this is the most convenient way for them to let their lands. Elsewhere the greater part of the holdings in the Taluk are small in size and sub-letting does not appear to prevail to any great extent. The lands themselves are generally poor and possibly do not leave much profit to a middle man.

Remuneration of Village Servants.

22. The Patels of the Arsinkere Hobli get a sum of Rs. 80—4—4 in cash annually from Government. This sum distributed over the several Patels gives an average of Rs. 3-10-4 per man per annum. In the other hoblis the Patels get no remuneration whatever either in the shape of inam lands or ready money or aya from raiyats. The Shanbhogs get paid in ready money from Government and further receive fees from raiyats, four annas from each agricultural raiyat and two to three annas from a non-agriculturist. The Totis, Talavars and Nirgantis are given Inam lands and get aya besides.

Conclusion.

23. The Halagur Hobli contains fewer and less important tanks and at present does not possess the same facilities for exporting its surplus produce, as the other parts of the Taluk. The marginally noted villages of this hobli are situated right within the Baswanbetta Forest and consequently very difficult of access. They are mostly becharakh and the one village that is inhabited contains very few houses. There is not much land under cultivation in them, the greater part of it being used for grazing purposes. These villages, I beg to submit, deserve special consideration. The other parts of the Taluk are generally uniform in all respects. The soils are generally poor, the climate very healthy and the villages populous, so much so that the local production of food grains is not enough for local requirements. A large number of the poorer classes migrate, during certain parts of the year, to labor in coffee estates and a considerable quantity of food grains is imported, the value of ragi alone being Rs. 67,000. On the whole the people inhabiting the Taluk appear to be fairly well-to-do.

1. Basavanhalli.
2. Sambapura.
3. Sallagere.
4. Bannavi.
5. Majre Muttatti.
6. Majre Majgimallenhalli.
7. Talvadi.
8. Basavegaudanadoddi.
9. Dalankatte.
10. Salaba.

D. APPU RAO,
Assistant Commissioner,
Mysore Revenue Survey.

BANGALORE,
5th October 1891.

Exd.—B. G. R.

I have the honor to forward for your perusal and kind return at an early date, my Report No 207 of to-day's date (with its 4 accompaniments) containing proposals for the revision of assessment of the Malvalli Taluk of your District with any remarks you may desire to make on the same.

No: 266 in O. (Secy).

SUB DIVISION OFFICE, FRENCH ROCKS
MYSORE
DISTRICT

~~To~~

French Rocks, 11th July 1892

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District.

Sir,

With reference to the Survey Superintendent's report on the revision of assessment of the Malavalli Taluk handed over to me for opinion, I beg to state as follows:-

2. Having inspected all the magnies of the Malavalli Taluk during the months of December and January last, when there were fears of famine, and particularly every village in Halgur and Burigal Hoblies, with only a very few exceptions; I agree with Survey Superintendent in his remarks regarding the general description of the Taluk, its means of communication, and its present condition

3. Although Malavalli Taluk may be better populated and more healthy, yet from its outlying position and being in a measure cut out from the general line of traffic, it is inferior to the neighbouring taluks of Seringapatam and Mandya which have the advantage of the Railway.

4. In the absence of any large markets in the Taluk, its internal and local trade is also unimportant. Its exports are small; except hides and silk which are taken in pretty large quantities to Bangalore, Ragi its chief grain produce, as I have observed, is only taken to the Talukes immediately adjoining it and mostly to procure paddy.

5. The taluk suffers no difficulties for want of imports in obtaining its requirements of articles of consumption, but the bulk of the soil not being of a superior kind, the population comparatively large and without any stimulus for better cultivation by

high prices or large demands from outside the intrinsic outturn of the Taluk of food grain however enough to meet the local demand does not admit of any appre: :ciable surplus.

6. Malavalli Taluk is also not remark :able for its superior gardens or fertile wetlands. The tanks which it contains are all insignificant, small and shallow, yielding uncertain and precarious crops, and those of any decent size or capacity in the Taluk are only about half a dozen, even these do not ensure bumper crops every year.

7. The few gardens which are in the Taluk contain only a limited number of cocoanut and supari trees here and there, mulberry being the chief crop which is raised in them.

8. The rainfall which is moderate being evenly distributed over the Taluk, the soil being every where the same, except a little richer in a small portion towards the South west in

the Kirgaval Hobli, and other facilities for trade and cultivation being also equally proportionate, there is hardly any thing to choose between the magnies of the Taluk except Kalgoor. The Rama: swami channel in the Purigal Hobli being only about 8 miles long, useful at present to only 7 villages cannot from a strong factor to give it any material pre-eminence over the other Hobbies. On the other hand Kalgoor magni compared with others in the Taluk bears the greatest disadvantages. It is situated in a neglected corner of the Taluk, possesses the most inferior soil of all and is directly affected by the inconveniences of the unbridged state of the Shimsha stream, which is known for its quick sands and flood. A certain number of its villages which are within the precincts of Buxwanbetta and along its margin, are still worse off. This being the state of the magnies in the taluk, the classification of the

villages into only 3 groups as explained in para 16 of the Survey Superintendent's report is, in my opinion, very appropriate.

9. Of course the prosperity of the Taluka can be increased by providing better sources of irrigation, communications and by reviving its local industry, &c — and there are projects in view for the development of its resources, but the Taluka, as it now exists, is only moderately prosperous and requires to be dealt with moderately, and even in some parts leniently in assessing it.

10. The rates of old assessment being disproportionate and whimsical, it is no wonder if the average of the proposed rates is a little higher than the average of the old assessment. The rates, as they are proposed by the Survey Superintendent taking all the circumstances of the Taluka in its present condition, appear to me to be fair; and that they have received due consideration with regard to

moderation is shown from the fact that these rates are far below the rates prevailing in the more prosperous Talukas of the Sub-Division. The net increase to be realized by the proposed assessment is calculated to be Rupees 16611, this may appear to be large; but under the circumstances explained in the last para of the Survey Superintendent's report, this sum does not appear to me to fall heavily on the raiyats of the Malavalli Taluka.

11. The Survey Superintendent's letter No. 208 dated 2nd June 1892 together with its enclosures is herewith returned

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obed. servant

Sub Division Officer
French Rocks

OF MYSORE

Read the following papers:—

Letter no. 442 & 7th Septr 92
from the Supdt: Mysore Rev:
Survey to the Chief Secretary
to the Dewan of Mysore.

Letter no. 207 & 2d June 92
from the Supdt: Mysore Rev:
Survey to the Chief Secretary
to the Govt of Mysore.

Report on the Malavalli
Taluk, ~~Mysore District~~, dated
by Mr. D. Appu Row
Asstt Commr, Mysore Revenue Survey,
~~by the P.W.D Establishments~~
dated 5th October 91.
~~Mysore Rev: Survey~~.

Print in extenso

Letter no. 208 & 2d June 92
from the Supdt. Mysore
Rev: Survey to the Deputy
Commr, Mysore District.

Letter no. 1144 & 29th Aug 92
from the Deputy Commr, Mysore
~~District~~ to the Supdt: Mysore
Rev: Survey.

Letter No. 2669 dt. 11th July 1892 from the Sub Division Offr. French Rocks, to the Deputy Commr., Mysore District.

Order thereon:—

~~The Survey Supdts report No. 209 of 23 June 1892 deals with the Subject so fully & so well that it leaves nothing to be Stated further.~~

2. There are, on the whole, 241 villages in the Taluk, of which 29 are Inam, 1 Forest, 2 Kavals and 209 Govt villages. The present report ~~deals~~ deals only with the 209 Govt villages.

3. The Taluk possesses a healthy climate and

No 10172-11216 dt 29-12-92 / R.F. 231-92 11-1-93

The papers above read contain proposals for the revision of the assessment in the Malvalli Taluk, Mysore Distt.

Its Soils are ordinarily red and Sandy, excepting those towards the South-West, where they improve both in depth & colour. The wet lands in the Taluk are remarkable for the almost entire absence of Sugar cane and may be considered generally as in-ferior. Mulberry is but poorly grown on dry lands. It is however the chief crop raised in the garden lands, which are reported to be otherwise insignificant, containing but little Supari, Plantain & Cocoanut cultivation.

4. The Taluk is ~~said to have~~ been well provided with ordinary roads, & cart tracks, but it does not possess the advantages / ~~seem to be commonly enjoyed~~ / Railway communication. The

~~the advantages enjoyed~~
~~by the people of this Taluk~~
~~in ordinary roads, are very~~
~~great, but however great~~
~~these advantages may be,~~
~~still, the Taluk is, owing~~
~~of its outlying position and~~
~~being cut out from the general~~
~~line of traffic, inferior to the~~
~~neighbouring Talukes of~~
~~Mandya & Seringapatam~~
~~which have the advantages~~
~~of Railway Communication.~~

but it does not
posses the
advantages of
railway Communication

which accounts in
a measure for the
parts of the Taluk
being in a neglected
condition.

5. Malavalli is more thickly populated than ~~as compared with its neighbouring~~ Taluks of Mandya, the population being 243 per sq. mile against 227 in the latter Taluk

~~The~~ population of the Malavalli Taluk was during ~~classification~~ 62,845 according to the Census of 1881, for a total area of 290 Sq. miles (excluding the area of Inam

villages & forests) ... 11

Sq: mile as compared with that of Manoya which was 182 per Sq: mile. The present area & population of the aforesaid Taluks is as shown below:—

Manoya Tk.		Malavalli Tk.	
Area in Sq: miles	Popula-tion	Area in Sq: miles	Population.
⊗ 439	99,566	⊗ 351	85,428.

⊗ Area of State Forests are excluded.

~~Taluk~~ This gives a density of 227 & 243 per Sq: mile respectively. The result of the present ~~&~~ census of 1891 is therefore ~~very satisfactory~~. The ryots are fairly well-to-do. ~~The population of the Taluk is said to be so great that~~ the food grains raised being almost all locally consumed ~~the chief & almost the only~~ ... export being silk

~~It is not that~~ Silk appears the ~~the chief~~ only article of export, ~~&~~ the

It is however incredible, as remarked by Lok. Grant, that if a demand from outside did exist, the sole article of export should be Silk or that the grain should be locally consumed; but, in the absence of reliable returns of export & import, the prosperity of the Taluk is to be considered moderate. As remarked by the Supt, some progress were to be made in developing the Iron industry, the Condition of the Taluk with its stretches of Scrub jungle & widely scattered & paltry villages could be much ameliorated. The Taluk is, from an agri-cultural point of view, fairly

prosperous as it now exists, but is still capable of much development.

6. There are only 3 tanks in the Taluk, viz., Malavalli, Marenhalli & Kirigaval, the 2d, viz., Marenhalli, being considered the most important and the others being small & shallow.

Area of the Taluk in acres.	Area of Govt. lands in acres.		Area of uncultivable waste including village sites &c.,
	Occupied	Waste	
2,49,330	1,12,406	4,479	64,947

7. From the marginal statement ~~what is apparent~~ it will be seen that there is not much arable land still left unoccupied, and that the area of uncultivable waste, including pasture lands, is 64,947 acres (being 1/4th of the whole area of the Taluk), which is fairly extensive but reported to be unevenly distributed.

8. The following statement shows

the occupied area of dry, wet and garden lands of the Taluk before and after ~~the introduction of~~ Survey.

Description of land-	Areas as per old accounts.	Area by Survey	Increase.
	Acres	Acres.	
Dry-	62,131	1,06,674	71 p.c
wet & garden	3,606	5,732	59 p.c
Total	65,737	1,12,406	70 p.c.

It is a noticable fact that ~~in~~ increase in in this Taluk a large area has been ~~unusually~~ dis- -covered in the wet & garden lands, and this can only be attributed to its position as a distant & outlying Taluk not visited by Superior offrs as often as the other Taluks in the District.

9. It is observed that there has been a ~~remarkable~~ steady ~~increase~~ in the collections of this Taluk, so much so, that

even the late famine in [illegible]

remipions were granted, did not affect the collections to any appreciable extent, the reason being that the assessment was moderate and that with the comparatively dense population, the relinquishment of lands in the Taluk was rarely resorted to. ~~As in the other Talukas the cultivations occasionally in the case of wet lands, because the ryots resign them when the tanks do not fill and take them up again in the Seasons of copious rains.~~

10. The Survey Supdt: is of opinion that Malavalli is distinctly the kind of Taluk for which moderation in assessment is imperative, and

and proposes, for the ~~purpose of assessment~~, to divide the 209 villages into 3 groups as shown below.

Description of crop	Maximum rate of assessment per acre.	
Dry crop.	Rs. As. P.	
I Group (157)	1 — 6 — 0	
II do. (40)	1 — 2 — 0	
III do. (12)	" — 14 — 0.	
Wet crop	Ordinary	River channels
I Group (157)	7 — 8 — "	8 — 8 — 0
II do (40)	7 — " — "	
III do (12)	7 — " — "	
Garden		
I Group (157)	8 — 0 — 0.	
II Group (40)		
III Group (12)		

Compared with the Mandya & Seringapatam Taluks which have been divided into 2 & 3 groups respectively, as shown below, the rates proposed for Malavalli are very fair.

Mandya Taluk.

Group.	Dry crop.	Ordinary rice	Channel rice	Garden
	Rs. A.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
I	1-14-0	8-0-0	9-"-"	10-0-0
II	1-8-0			

Seringapatam Taluk.

Group	Dry crop.	Ordinary rice	Channel rice	Garden
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
I	2-0-0	8-0-0	10-0-0	10-0-0
II	1-12-0			
III	1-8-0			

Group	villages	Dry crop			Rice						Garden			Total		
					Channel			ordinary								
		Areas	Assessment	Average rate	Areas	Assessment	Average rate	Areas	Assessment	Average rate	Areas	Assessment	Average rate	Areas	Assessment	Average rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	157	90,120	51,733	0-9-2	406	2,134	5-4-1	2,378	8,704	3-10-7	2,257	5,999	2-10-6	95,161	68,570	0-11-6
II	40	14,964	7,156	0-7-8	"	"	"	283	931	3-4-8	406	1,002	2-7-6	15,653	9,089	0-9-3
III	12	1,590	552	0-5-7	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	1-8-0	1,592	555	0-5-7
3	209	106,674	59,441	0-8-11	406	2,134	5-4-1	2,661	9,635	3-9-11	2,665	7,004	2-10-1	112,406	78,214	0-11-2

11. The following statement gives the result of the proposed rates on occupied land.

Rice Soils Statistical basis 17 & 18 Cols. 5 Report

11. The average rates of assessment under the old System in this Taluk compare with the proposed rates, as follows: — Item below: —

Present rate of assessment per acre.	Proposed rate of assessment per acre.
Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P
Dry ... 0 — 6 — 7	Dry ... " — 8 — 11
Wet and garden combined } 3 — 1 — 3	Wet { channel .. 5 — 4 — 1 ordinary ... 3 — 9 — 11
	Garden ... 2 — 10 — 1

Under the old System the dry average rate was very low & there was great inequality in the wet rate, for in some parts of the Taluk, the rate was Rs. 1/11/2, while in the others it was Rs. 3/12/11; but under the proposed Settlement the average dry rate is very moderate, while the average of wet & garden rates is slightly raised & its distribution is stated

Stated to have been most carefully attended to. Although, as remarked by the Dy. Commr ~~Dharwar~~, taking into consideration the nature of the soil & the agricultural prosperity of the Taluk, it is well able to bear higher rates, yet ~~the rates~~ those proposed by the Supdt. seem fair and will be accepted, for reasons given by Lob Grant, the chief of which is that the Taluk is somewhat out of the general line of traffic and that some parts are in a neglected condition.

12. The grazing realizations are reported to have been very small last year. They amounted to Rs. 847, ~~the reason~~ owing apparently to the amount of competition. ~~appeared by that prior to the~~

Survey Settlement, there
was not much competition
for grazing lands.

13. The one anna local cess
in 1890-91 amounted to Rs.
5316, while under the pro-
-posed Settlement the cess
comes up to Rs. 5405.*

14. The Land Rev: Demand
in 1890-91 amounted to
Rs. 61,757× as shown in col: 3
of the Statement given in para
15 of the Survey Supt's letter
No. 207, and not Rs. 61,582
or 61603 exhibited as collections
in the Statements given in the
said para & para 20 res-
-pectively, of the aforesaid letter.
The estimated Land Rev:
~~demand~~ under the pro-
-posed Settlement is.

* 5225 on the occupied lands
180 on minor Inam lands.

× Exclusive of Hulbani & cess.

Rs. 78,214 (exclusive of the realizations from the ~~Sale~~ of grazing lands & Local cesses), and the gross increase due to the Settlement is Rs. 16,457 and not Rs. 16,611 as ~~reported~~ stated in para 24 of Leo^d Grant's letter. Deducting from the gross increase Rs. 4,500 on account of remuneration to village Servants and Rs. 1100 on account of contribution to Irrigation funds, the net increase amounts to 10,857. ~~which is on the whole very moderate and reasonable, in view of the fact~~ taking into consideration the fact that the area in occupation is now understated in the accounts to the extent of nearly 70 pc, ~~So that practically~~ the increase in demand by Settlement

would have been if the
true areas were assessed
at the existing old rates.

15. With these observations, the introduction of the proposed Settlement is ~~accordingly~~ hereby sanctioned with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

27/12/92

Print
Govt
29/12
Chief Secretary

A.B

To.
The Supdt. Mysore
Rev: Survey
" Dy. Commr.
Mysore Distt:
" Mamm ? Mun Ch
" Comptt!
" Mr. & Rents

Draft for approval

J. M. R. Devan

23/12

GM
27/12

1892.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 29th December 1892.

No. 10172-1216.
R. F. 231-92.

Sanctioning the introduction of the revised rates of assessment into the Malvalli Taluk, with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

Mysore Govt. C. Press, Bangalore—4-2-93.—150.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 29th December 1892.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS :—

(1) Letter No. 442, dated 7th September 1892, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

I have the honor to forward papers, as per margin, connected with the proposed revision of the assessment of the Malvalli Taluk of the Mysore District.

1. Survey Superintendent's Report No. 207, dated 2nd June 1892 with 4 appendices.

2. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 208 of 2nd idem, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

3. Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1144 of 29th August 1892 with Sub-Division Officer's Report.

2. The correspondence ends with letter No. 1144 of the 29th August 1892 from the Deputy Commissioner. I am glad to find that the opinions, on the proposed settlement, expressed by that Officer as also by the Sub-Division Officer, differ very slightly from those which I myself entertain and which I have fully expressed in my report. The figures of the comparative statements given by the Deputy Commissioner at paras 5 and 6 regarding the agricultural resources of the Mandya and Malvalli Taluks simply bear out the conclusions which I have already arrived at. The chief point, however, is that both the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-Division Officer are fully sensible of the propriety of making some allowance for the somewhat outlying position of the Malvalli Taluk which may be regarded as the most distinct feature of my proposals. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that perhaps the Taluk under report might bear higher rates than I have proposed, but, in view of the fact that, proportionately, the increase to the revenue is higher, notwithstanding the lowness of the rates, than was the case in Mandya, seems quite ready to waive any idea of suggesting higher rates than I have proposed. I quite concur in the opinion that the Taluk would bear somewhat higher assessment, but I prefer keeping my estimate at the pitch shown in my report and erring, if any thing, in the direction of moderation. I believe Government will share this view and I now confidently recommend the proposed settlement for sanction. The concurrence in opinion between myself and the revenue officers may, with the exception of some very trivial and minor details, be considered almost complete.

3. The giving out of the rates in the Malvalli Taluk, as Government is aware, was postponed last year owing to some existing distress and fears of still further distress, should the rains hold off. No fears happily need now be entertained of the immunity of the tract from famine, and I purpose, after receipt of the necessary sanction, giving out the rates about the middle of January next. I shall feel greatly obliged if sanction be accorded so as to admit of my carrying out the above programme.

(2) Letter No. 207, dated 2nd June 1892, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Malvalli Taluk of the Mysore District.

2. As Appendices to this report will be found a sketch map of the Taluk and the usual report by the Classing Officer, Mr. Appu Rao, who has set down very clearly, in addition to much useful information, the results of his own observation and that of Mr. Narain Rao, who was also employed in classing the Taluk under report.

3. The Taluk of Malvalli contains the following Maganis or sub-divisions.

No.	Magani.	Government Villages.	Forests.	Kavals.	Alienated Villages.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Malvalli...	26	...	1	3	30	
2	Halgur	52	1	...	...	53	
3	Kulgere...	30	...	1	6	37	
4	Gavadgere	30	..	...	2	32	
5	Kirigaval	19	...	...	4	23	
6	Arsinkere	22	...	...	3	25	
7	Purigal...	30	...	...	11	41	
	Total.....	209	1	2	29	241	

4. The present report, excepting when otherwise specifically stated, deals only with the 209 Government villages above shown.

5. I do not intend to needlessly follow Mr. Appu Rao through all the details of his report but will content myself with quoting him, when necessary, on points immediately bearing on our present object. I agree generally with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Appu Rao regarding the general condition of the Taluk and the people.

6. *General Description.*—The Taluk under report is healthy, enjoys a moderate rain-fall, and is fairly well populated. Its soils are of the ordinary red and sandy descriptions excepting towards the south-west where they improve both in depth and color. The crops vary with the soils, jola, cotton, and Bengal-gram being grown to some extent in the better soils, while only ragi, sáve, avare, togare and other pulses are grown in the poorer soils. The wet lands are remarkable for the almost entire absence of sugar-cane and may be described generally as inferior. Mulberry is raised in dry lands but is poor. It is, however, the chief crop raised in the garden lands which are otherwise insignificant, containing but little supari, plantains or cocoanut cultivation.

7. *Means of Communication.*—The means of communication described by the Classing Officer at para 8 of his report, require special notice. The Taluk is well provided with ordinary made roads, and cart tracks are common every where. The Shimsha river being unbridged and also having quick-sands, the old Mysore-Bangalore road is comparatively little used, but the Maddur-Kollegal road, being bridged throughout, is much more made use of. Prospectively, the line from Halgur to Channapatna once opened to traffic, the advantages enjoyed by this Taluk in ordinary made roads will be very great. But, however great these advantages may be, when we come to draw comparisons between Malvalli and the neighbouring settled Taluks of Mandya and Seringapatam, nothing will be found to compensate for the Railway which the two latter Taluks possess. It is true that some of the villages now under report are at no very great distance from Railway stations, such as Maddur and Channapatna, but still this distance, such as it is, is of much importance, especially when it comes to a question of assessment.

8. *Condition of the Taluk.*—Summing up generally my views on the Taluk under report, I consider the raiyats fairly well-to-do, the country healthy, and the rain-fall moderately good and equally distributed. The Taluk, however, is somewhat out of the general line of traffic and there is, what I may call, a neglected corner in the south-east composed of the bulk, as regards area, of the Halgur Magani. Were some progress to be made in developing or rather resuscitating the iron industry, the condition of this tract, with its stretches of scrub jungle and widely scattered and paltry villages, would be much ameliorated. Mr. Appu Rao notes, what he belives to be a fact, that the population ordinarily of the Taluk is so great that the food grains raised are almost all locally consumed, the chief and almost only article of export being silk. Density of population is not often complained of in this Province and in the present instance, taken in conjunction with the general healthiness of the Taluk, the state of things described by Mr. Appu Rao is not altogether discouraging. What he states, however, and he is generally very accurate in his observations, points the remarks which I have already made upon the outlying position of this Taluk with reference to trade. Did a demand from outside exist, it is incredible that almost the sole articles of export should be silk and hides, or that, as stated by Mr. Appu Rao, the grain should be locally consumed. I think we may take the circumstances of this Taluk, so far as our observation goes in the absence of reliable returns of export and import, as pointing to only moderate prosperity in the present, whatever the future may bring forth, and to the disadvantage at which this border Taluk at present competes with the adjoining Taluks of Mandya and Seringapatam, each of which has its Railway. The imports seem to be by no means inconsiderable, although we can only guess at their amount.

9. *Markets.*—The internal, or local trade also of this Taluk is decidedly unimportant, to judge from the Classing, Officer's Report, para 16. There are two markets only, one at Malvalli and the other at Halgur, neither being of much importance. It is sometimes the case that at fairs and festivals a good deal of bartering is done, but at the fair held at Sivasamudram, and at the car festival, very little trading business is done.

10. *Irrigation.*—Before proceeding to deal with the figures and statistics which, as a result of survey, are at our disposal, I will briefly allude to the question of irrigation which must necessarily form so large a factor in the prosperity of a Taluk like Malvalli. There are but three really important tanks, Malvalli, Marenhalli, and Kirgaval, of which that of Marenhalli is the most important. The remaining tanks in this Taluk are small and shallow. The repairs done to the latter part of the Ramaswami Channel, although chiefly of direct importance only to the large Inam village of Purigal held by the Jahagirdars of Sivasamudra, are worthy of notice as bearing indirectly upon the prosperity of the Taluk. The large tank at Arsinkere now under construction must also be noted.

11. *Statistics.*—The statistics collected during classification show the following results in the 209 Government villages under report:—

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Markets.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
209	11,804	62,845	290	1,13,415	10,673	3,961	2	

The population per square mile is 217, which compares, as per margin, with neighbouring Taluks. There are no large towns to swell the population, but at the same time there is no very large proportion of unculturable land, excepting in the Halgur Magani. The areas of Inam villages, 38,780 acres, and of Forests, 24,661 acres, are not included in my calculations. As Taluks run in Mysore, Malvalli is certainly well populated. The number of carts, 3,961, is also comparatively large, the fact being that, from its position, the Taluk is necessarily dependent upon carts for whatever trading is done. Cattle, it will be observed, although of good breed, are not numerous. The Taluk is in fact from an agricultural point of view, fairly prosperous but is still capable of much development. Naturally healthy, what is still required for this Taluk is a more general communication with the outside world, when, not only will an incentive be given to better cultivation, but better prices will be obtainable. If silk and hides are, as stated, the chief articles of export, they naturally would go towards Bangalore and, as already stated, the road in that direction is unbridged, while the Shimsha river presents alternately the difficulties of quicksands and floods. There is no doubt in my mind that from a comparative point of view, Malvalli is behind the neighbouring settled Taluks of Mandya and Seringapatam, not only from its having no Railway but from its position generally.

Mandya 182.
Seringapatam 263.

12. *How divided up by Survey.*—The next important point is to see how the Taluk has been divided up by Survey. This is shown in the subjoined statement.

Description of land.	Area of Government lands.		Area of Inam Lands.	Total.		Grand Total.
	Occupied.	Waste.		Occupied.	Waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dry Crop	106,674	4,388	3,858	110,532	4,388	114,920
Rice	3,067	80	178	3,245	80	3,325
Garden	2,665	11	21	2,686	11	2,697
Total.....	112,406	4,479	4,057	116,463	4,479	120,942
Area of unculturable waste including village site, &c....						64,947
Area of alienated villages						38,780
Area of State Forests and Kavals						24,661
Total area of the whole Taluk, *i. e.*, 390 square miles...						2,49,330

There is not much arable land still left unoccupied, a fact which speaks well for the moderation generally of the old rates. The unarable land, not counting forests, is fairly extensive. but is very unevenly distributed. Mr. Appu Rao, at para 12, points out that there is a dearth of grazing, in parts, I presume, he means, for, near both the Cauvery and Shimsha rivers there is much unoccupied land. The Forest of Basvanbetta, it will be observed, occupies no less than 24,661 acres and in ordinary times is not available for pasturage.

13. *Incidence of old assessment.*—The sub-joined statement is very important as affording some idea of the weight of the old assessment. The newly ascertained area by survey is placed in juxta-position with the old collections under each head and the average rate paid in each Magani is thus deduced.

Number.	Magani.	Dry Crop.			Rice and Garden combined.		
		Acres by Survey.	Old Collections.	Average Rate.	Acres by Survey.	Old Collections.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				R. A. P.			R. A. P.
1	Malvalli	16,685	7,247	0 6 11	1,556	5,923	3 12 11
2	Halgur	16,554	7,072	0 6 10	691	1,740	2 8 3
3	Kulgere	16,802	6,845	0 6 6	767	2,010	2 9 11
4	Gavadgere	11,764	4,627	0 6 4	405	1,189	2 15 0
5	Kirgaval	15,037	6,415	0 6 10	950	3,148	3 5 0
6	Arsinkere	14,272	5,291	0 5 11	609	2,365	3 14 2
7	Purigal	15,560	6,428	0 6 7	754	1,282	1 11 2
	Total.....	106,674	43,925	0 6 7	5,732	17,657	3 1 3

From the above figures no idea can of course be formed of the extraordinary inequality that pervades the incidence of the old assessment on *villages*, and still more on *individual holdings*, but it is very clear that, as a whole, the old assessment was not heavy. It is worthy of remark that the Magani of Halgur with which, in my proposals, I shall deal very leniently, was, under the old system, assessed as highly as any part of the Taluk. The old dry assessment has rightly been kept by the farmers, whoever they were, considerably lower than in any of the adjoining settled Taluks of the District. The average wet rate shown is for wet and garden combined, the classification under the old system being too vague and inaccurate to furnish any useful comparison. Taking wet and garden together, we have very instructive information. Thus in the Purigal Magani where nearly all the wet and garden land is under river channels, the average rate paid was only Rs. 1—11—2 per acre, while in the remaining Maganis, with their small and shallow tanks, and certainly not superior gardens, the average rates go as high as Rs. 3—12—11. Great inequality of incidence is thus proved, and under the revised assessment I have no doubt much relief will be given, for, as a whole, the assessment of the wet and garden lands is but slightly raised and its distribution has been most carefully attended to.

14. *Area occupied as per old and new accounts.*—The following statement shows the area of the Taluk as now ascertained by Survey as against the area recorded in the old accounts.

Description.	Acres per old accounts.	Acres by Survey.
1	2	3
Dry	62,131	106,674
Wet and Garden	3,606	5,732
Total.....	65,737	112,406

The excess discovered is very great, especially in the area of wet and garde lands. Everywhere in the Province we find the dry area greatly understated in th old accounts, but it is unusual to find so great excess in the case of wet and garde lands as has now been discovered in the Taluk under report.

15. *Past Collections.*—The realizations during the last 25 years have been as shown below. Prices of the staple products are shown in juxta-position with the collections.

Year.	Old Bijawari into Khandis.	Total Demand, Rupees.	Remission.		Total Collections, Rupees.	Seers per Rupee.		Remarks.
			On account of Alvibaki &c.	On account of poverty, &c.		Paddy.	Ragi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1866—67 ...	6,066	58,141	14	...	58,127	20	13	
1867—68 ...	6,217	59,026	14	753	58,259	19	14	
1868—69 ...	6,232	59,407	14	512	58,881	33	35	
1869—70 ...	6,138	58,691	14	...	58,677	35	40	
1870—71 ...	6,130	58,582	14	...	58,568	42	53	
1871—72 ...	6,083	58,363	14	...	58,349	40	80	
1872—73 ...	6,024	58,212	14	...	58,198	24	40	
1873—74 ...	6,111	58,165	14	...	58,151	28	33	
1874—75 ...	6,201	58,691	14	...	58,677	27	35	
1875—76 ...	6,228	57,776	14	2,011	55,751	...	...	Data not available,
1876—77 ...	6,294	58,556	14	...	58,542	...	...	
1877—78 ...	6,321	59,433	14	...	59,419	...	...	
1878—79 ...	6,338	59,344	14	...	59,330	...	...	
1879—80 ..	6,318	60,206	14	...	60,192	..	...	
1880—81 ...	6,291	60,276	14	...	60,262	...	...	
1881—82 ...	6,227	60,137	14	...	60,123	...	...	
1882—83 ...	6,289	60,444	14	20	60,410	...	...	
1883—84 ...	6,340	60,850	14	24	60,812	...	...	
1884—85 ...	6,325	60,674	41	1,242	59,391	...	...	
1885—86 ..	6,341	60,956	41	24	60,891	...	...	
1886—87 ...	6,371	61,127	41	...	61,086	36	35	
1887—88 ...	6,363	61,163	41	...	61,122	36	36	
1888—89 ...	6,335	61,109	54	...	61,055	26	30	
1889—90 ...	6,401	61,620	131	...	61,489	28	35	
1890—91 ...	6,436	61,757	54	121	61,582	24	30	
ive years' average ...	...	...	...	...			59,494	
en years' average ...	...	...	...	...			59,742	
ifteen years' average ...	...	...	...	...			60,380	
wenty years' average ...	...	...	...	...			60,796	
venty-five years' average ...	...	...	...	...			61,267	

There has been remarkable steadiness in the collections but not that elasticity which might have been expected under the wide variations in prices during the period dealt with. Even the Famine, when it will be seen there were some remissions, affected the collections in a comparatively slight degree. The truth appears to me to be that the assessment, as a whole, was really moderate and that, with its comparatively dense population, the resignation of land in this Taluk was rarely resorted to, although, at the same time, sudden expansions of cultivation under the spur of high prices were uncommon. All this bears out my own opinion and that of the Classing Officer that the people of this Taluk, however much may yet remain to be done towards developing its resources and although it occupies a somewhat out-lying position, are fairly well-to-do. Malvalli is distinctly the kind of Taluk for which moderation in assessment is imperative, and I trust that the Government will consider that in the rates I am about to propose I have not lost sight of this important point.

16. *Proposed grouping of villages.*—For the purpose of assessing the villages under report, I propose to divide them into 3 groups as shown below :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum Dry Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate.		Maximum Garden Rate.
			Ordinary.	River Channels.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	157	1 6 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
II	40	1 2 0	7 0 0		
III	12	0 14 0	7 0 0		

The first group represents the bulk of the Taluk in which no difference in Maximum rates is called for. The second group represents the best part of the Halgur Magani and the third group the worst part of that Magani situated amongst, and near, the Reserved Forests and broken country towards the south-east, for which Mr. Appu Rao very rightly solicits special consideration.

17. My proposed rates give the following estimated results :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.						Garden.			Total.		
					Channel.			Ordinary.								
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Rs.A.P.			Rs.A.P.			Rs.A.P.			Rs.A.P.			Rs.A.P.
I ...	157	90,120	51,733	0 9 2	406	2,134	5 4 1	2,378	8,704	3 10 7	22,57	5,939	2 10 6	95,161	68,570	0 11 6
II ...	40	14,964	7,156	0 7 8	...	...	...	283	931	3 4 8	406	1,002	2 7 6	15,653	9,089	0 9 3
III ...	12	1,590	552	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1 8 0	1,592	555	0 5 7
3	209	1,06,674	59,441	0 8 11	406	2,134	5 4 1	2,661	9,635	3 9 11	2,665	7,004	2 10 1	1,12,406	78,214	0 11 2

The average dry rate, Re. 0—8—11, is very moderate and the wet, or rice average rate, when it is considered that 406 acres of river Channel Rice are included, must be considered, relatively, even still more moderate. The rate for garden land, averaging only Rs. 2—10—1, speaks for itself. The garden lands, although by no means of a high order, are lightly assessed at so low an average rate.

18. The extent and assessment of the waste assessed land available for cultivation is shown below :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				R.A.P.			R. A.P.			R. A.P.			R.A.P.
I ...	157	4,023	2,104	0 8 4	80	305	3 13 0	11	19	1 11 8	4,114	2,428	0 9 5
II ...	40	286	120	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	120	0 6 8
III ...	12	79	28	0 5 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	79	28	0 5 8
3	209	4,388	2,252	0 8 3	80	305	3 13 0	11	19	1 11 8	4,479	2,576	0 9 2

The whole available area is very small and will be further reduced by assignments of free grazing under Section 39 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

19. The extent and assessment of the Inam lands are shown below :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				R A.P.			R. A. P.			R. A.P.			R. A. P.
I ...	157	3,279	1,910	0 9 4	139	512	3 10 11	18	28	1 8 11	3,436	2,450	0 11 5
II ...	40	558	279	0 8 0	39	143	3 10 8	4	8	2 0 0	601	430	0 11 5
III ...	12	20	7	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	0 5 7
3	209	3,857	2,196	0 9 1	178	655	3 10 11	22	36	1 10 2	4,057	2,887	0 11 5

20. Finally the result of the proposed rates for the whole area, Government occupied waste and Inam is shown in contrast with the past collections in each group:—

Group.	Villages.	By old accounts.		By Survey.							
				Government occupied.		Government waste.		Inam.		Total.	
		Bijavari into Khandis.	Collections.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I ...	157	5,470	52,791	95,161	68,570	4,114	2,428	3,436	2,450	102,711	73,448
II ...	40	948	8,517	15,653	9,089	286	120	601	430	16,540	9,639
III ...	12	18	295	1,592	555	79	28	20	7	1,691	590
3	209	6,436	61,603	112,406	78,214	4,479	2,576	4,057	2,887	120,942	83,677

21. *Grazing.*—The grazing realizations have been very small amounting to only Rs. 847 last year for the whole Taluk. Seeing that the area of unoccupied land is likely to be curtailed by the allotment of free pasturage, I will keep my estimate at the same figure. The allotments of free grazing will have to be somewhat liberal, but nevertheless, under more careful management, the realizations on the residuum may perhaps equal at any rate those of 1890-91.

22. *One Anna Local cess.*—The one anna local cess brought in the sum of Rs. 5,316 in 1890-91. Under the proposed settlement the amount will be Rs. 5,225 on the occupied lands and about Rs. 180 on the Minor Inam lands, in all Rs. 5,405. Some items other than Land Revenue have evidently been included by the Revenue authorities, but as the cess is proportionate, the matter is of no importance.

23. *Irrigation Fund.*—The annual contribution to the Irrigation Fund will be about Rs. 1,100.

24. *General Results of proposed settlement.*—The general result of the proposed settlement is that the Land Revenue of 1890-91, which was Rs. 61,582, now becomes Rs. 78,214, excluding in either case any estimates of sale of grazing or Local cesses. This represents an increase of Rs. 16,611 or about 26 per cent which may perhaps appear somewhat inconsistent with my claim to moderation for the new rates, but it must be borne in mind that the remuneration of Shanbogs and Patels will cost Government some Rs. 4,500 out of the above increase, while the raiyats will be relieved of the payment they now make to Shanbhogs which (see para 22 of Classing Officer's Report) are considerable, although the Patels get little or nothing. In themselves the new rates are extremely low, and notwithstanding the somewhat large addition to the Revenue demand they cause, it would have verged on the absurd to have pitched them much lower and considering also how well populated the tract under report is and how very little waste land is left available for cultivation. There is in fact no object in adopting lower rates which regarded *as* rates are much lower than the nominal old rates, the increase in the total demand being entirely due to the larger area discovered by survey to be occupied as compared with that shown in the old accounts.

25. The usual Classwar statement will be found appended as well as a list of the Inam villages with the kind of survey applied to each.

List of Whole Inam villages in the Malvalli Taluk.

No.	Villages.	Nature of Inam.	Nature of Survey applied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chendhalli	Jodi Inam.	Valuation.	
2	Ganaganur	do	do	
3	Devhalli Ganapur	Sarva Inam.	do	
4	Mensigere	Jodi Inam.	Detail	
5	Honnalgere	Sarva Inam.	Valuation.	
6	Tore Bommanhalli	do	do	
7	Honnaikanhalli	do	do	
8	Mudinhalli	do	do	
9	Hagalhalli	do	do	
10	Haskur	do	do	
11	Kumbutgere...	do	do	
12	Gavadanhalli...	do	do	
13	Heguru	do	do	
14	Dodmulgudu	do	do	
15	Virarajpura	do	do	
16	Tore-chyakanhalli	do	do	
17	Arunhalli	do	do	
18	Albunanhalli	Jodi Inam.	do	
19	Purigal	Sarva Inam.	Detail.	
20	Belkavadi	do	do	
21	Hoshalli	do	do	
22	Dasanadoddi	do	do	
23	Kanchaghalli	do	do	
24	Kaglipura	do	do	
25	Kunduru	do	do	
26	Hachipur Dyvapatna	do	do	
27	Purigal	do	do	
28	Hankolla	Jodi Inam.	Valuation.	
29	Belkavadi Dakhle Malgyatanhalli. ...	Sarva Inam.	Detail.	

(3.) Report on the Malvalli Taluk, Mysore District, classed by the M and E Establishments, Mysore Revenue Survey, under the charge of Messrs. Appu Rao and Narayan Rao, respectively.

Situation, Boundaries, Area.

1. The Taluk is situated to the north-east of the Mysore District and is bounded on the north by the Mandya and Clospet Taluks, on the east by the Kankanhalli Taluk, on the south partly by the Coimbatore District of Madras, and partly by the Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk, and on the west by the last mentioned Taluk and part of Mandya. The extreme length east and west is about 28 miles and the extreme breadth north and south about 22 miles. The entire area according to the Revenue Survey is 216,308 acres or 338 square miles, of which 154,053 acres or nearly 241 square miles is arable. The Taluk is fairly regular in shape and the Head-quarters, Malvalli, occupies a very convenient position about the centre ; and is about 17 miles from the Maddur Railway Station.

Population.

2. The population of the Taluk, according to the latest Census taken in February last, is 85,428 souls being on an average 253 per square mile of the arable area. The population is generally very evenly distributed.

Divisions.

3. The Taluk is divided into 7 hoblis and contains 241 villages including kavals and forests distributed among the several hoblis as shown below :—

No.	Hoblis.	Government Villages.	Kavals.	Forests.	Inam Villages.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Malvalli	26	1	...	3	30	
2	Gaudgere	30	...	...	2	32	
3	Halagur	52	...	1	...	53	
4	Kulgere	30	1	...	6	37	
5	Arsinkere	22	...	...	3	25	
6	Kirgaval	19	...	...	4	23	
7	Purigal	30	...	...	11	41	
	Total	209	2	1	29	241	

Physical Features.

4. The whole of the Taluk except the Halagur Hobli on the south-east and eastern frontier is one undulating plain with scarcely a hill to break the monotony of its appearance. The Halagur Hobli is, at its southern and south-eastern frontier traversed by several ranges of hills, short in length and irregular in their situation. The river Cauvery runs along the southern boundary. It is joined near the south-eastern corner of the Taluk by the Shimsha or the Maddur Holé, as it is locally named. This tributary enters the Taluk in the north, near the point where the boundaries of Mandya, Closepet and Malvalli converge, and runs several miles to the east before it takes its southern course to join the Cauvery. About six miles above the confluence of the Cauvery and Shimsha, and, on the border between Mysore and Coimbatore, the former divides itself into two branches both of which precipitate themselves into deep ravines. This fall of water is known to the public as the Sivasamudra or Cauvery falls. Numerous visitors go there to enjoy the beautiful scenery around and for sport, but the locality is very unhealthy and the country around very sparcely populated. In fact one has to send a messenger more than four or five miles to get anything one wants.

Forests and Topes.

5. There is one State Forest in the Taluk called the Basavanbetta, situated in the Halagur Hobli on the eastern frontier. It is 24,052 acres in extent. There are some good topes in the Kirgaval, Malvalli and part of Gaudagere Hoblis; most of them belonging to private individuals.

Rain-fall.

6. The rain-fall of the Taluk, according to statistics furnished by the Amildar, ranges from 14 to 20 inches per annum. The average for the last 5 years is 27 inches; and is very evenly distributed, the Halagur Hobli villages even with their proximity to hills and forests not differing much, in this respect, from the rest of the Taluk.

Irrigation.

7. Except the Halagur Hobli which is almost devoid of irrigation works of any kind, the Taluk is studded with tanks. The chief of them are the Malvalli, Marenhalli and Kirgaval Tanks. Indeed the Maranhalli Tank is perhaps the only important one in the Taluk, as the two others very frequently run dry. The other tanks are generally very small and shallow and, in spite of the attention given to them by the Revenue authorities, are not capable of holding water sufficient to raise rice crops under them regulary every year. A large tank is now under construction in the Arsinkere Hobli across a large stream called the "Hebhalla" which is a tributary of the Shimsha. It is estimated to cost over a lakh of rupees, and work was in progress when the surrounding villages were classed. The latter part of the Ramaswami Channel led off from the Cauvery near Bannur extending from the 30th to the 38th mile, runs through a portion of this Taluk. This part of it was long out of repair and

in disuse; but it has been recently restored and made available for a large extent of land in the Purigal Hobli. This work however benefits only a small extent of land belonging to Government villages, the major portion being available for the large Inam village Purigal held by the Jahgirdars of Sivansamudra.

Roads.

8. A road from Seringapatam to Kollegal in the Coimbatore District runs parallel to the southern boundary of the Taluk, only a few miles from the frontier. Another is the old main road from Mysore to Bangalore and runs east to west about the middle of the Taluk; and a third from the Maddur Railway Station to Kollegal, crosses the Bangalore-Mysore line at Malvalli, almost at right angles. There are bridges across the Cauvery near Sivansamudra on the road to Kollegal and the streams all along the line from Maddur are bridged. This road is therefore available for traffic at all seasons. On the Mysore-Bangalore line there does not appear to be much traffic on the Bangalore side. The river Shimsha on the Bangalore side of this line presents serious impediments to traffic on account of quick sands in several places in fair weather and floods in the rains. It is unbridged at present, but it is a question whether, owing to the smallness of the traffic that makes use of this road, it is worth while building a bridge across the river. A trace of a road has been opened from Halagur to Channapatna, a Railway Station of some importance situated about the same distance that Malvalli is from Maddur, and when it is opend for traffic the Taluk will have nothing left to be desired in the matter of roads. There are cart tracks all over the Taluk available for use in fair weather.

Soils.

9. A glance at the map of the Taluk will show that it is divided into four parts by the two roads Bangalore-Mysore and Maddur-Kollegal that cross each other near Malvalli. The soil in the quarter bounded by the roads running east and south of Malvalli is generally rocky and shallow. So also is the soil in a few villages of the Arsinkere Hobli on the north-western border. In the remaining parts of the Taluk the soil is generally red, mixed more or less with sand. The soil increases in depth, richness of color and fertility as one proceeds south-west and it is on the border of the Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluk that perhaps the richest soils, including patches of black soil, are met with.

Crops.

10. The principal dry crops grown in the Taluk are ragi, jola, sáme, avare, togari, gram and other pulses and oil-seeds. Here and there dry lands containing mulberry grown without irrigation are also met with, but the crops raised were evidently very poor. Chillies are also grown in small patches of dry land. Cotton and Bengal-gram are raised in very small quantities in the richer lands in the south-west. Rice is grown under tanks, but, this crop, except under the Marenhalli, Malvalli and Kirgaval tanks, is not, owing to insufficiency of water, raised every year. Mulberry is grown in rice lands irrigated by tanks. Sugar-cane is almost unknown. There is not much garden cultivation; and wherever gardens do exsit, mulberry is the principal crop raised. Betel-leaves, cocoanuts and plantains are also grown, but in such small quantities as to be barely enough for local consumption.

Manure.

11. The manure used for all kinds of dry crop is generally the refuse of cattle sheds. For rice crops under the larger tanks, the leaves of Honge and Nim trees and of the Ugani creeper are used. Silt removed from tank beds is also made use of to enrich lands in which gardens are got up.

Agricultural Stock.

12. The Amildar furnishes the following figures in regard to the agricultural stock of the Taluk:—

1.	Cows and bullocks	..	21,648
2.	Buffaloes	..	8,281
3.	Horses and ponies	..	126
4.	Donkeys	..	965
5.	Sheep and goats	..	63,126
6.	Carts ..	..	720

One is struck with the comparatively small number of cattle especially cows and bullocks in the Taluk; and another equally striking thing is that cows are freely yoked to ploughs and carts. There is generally a dearth of gazing land. In the Halgur Hobli almost all the waste land and jungle has been reserved as forest and in the other hoblis almost all the available land has been taken up for cultivation. This perhaps accounts for the smaller number of cattle in the Taluk, but they appear to be of a superior breed and good care is taken of them by their owners.

Manufactures.

13. There are no important manufactures in the Taluk. Ordinary rough cloth and cumblis used by the poorer classes are manufactured in villages, but these are being gradually superseded by machine made peice goods imported from Bombay and Madras. Some dotis and silk cloths are made in Malvalli, but the demand for them is not very keen and the supply hardly equal to the limited demand.

14. Halagur, the chief village of the Halagur Hobli, is said to have been in days of old the seat of an extensive trade in iron and iron goods. Iron ore is found in the vicinity, and as then the supply of fuel and charcoal was unlimited, a large quantity of iron was smelted and eventually manufactured into various articles. The surrounding forests have, since then, become thinned and consequently restrictions have been placed upon the cutting of fuel and burning of charcoal. The smelting of iron ore has therefore been almost abandoned, only one forge being found to be in working order and that too in an Inam village. Iron goods are however made up in two villages by blacksmiths from iron imported from Europe. A gentleman from Madras Dr. Dhanakoti Raju has obtained special concessions from Government to develop the iron resources of this Taluk and of those that adjoin it; but no work has been begun yet. The scarcity of fuel, the comparatively high wages demanded by workmen skilled in this work, and the keen competition of men importing iron from outside, have hitherto proved very great obstacles in the way of keeping up the indigenous manufactures, and it is only when these are met by capitalists, by the use of machine on the one hand and by special advantages possessed in regard to fuel, on the other, that there is any chance of the attempt to develop the iron industry succeeding.

Imports and Exports.

15. No accurate returns showing the trade of the Taluk are available. The principal imports however appear to be ragi, rice and other food grains, jaggory, tobacco, piece goods and iron. A large number of cattle is also imported from the Coimbatore District. Silk and hides are the chief articles of export. The Amildar estimates the value of silk exported annually at Rs. 60,000. The bulk of the exports is consigned to Bangalore, and the imports come partly from Bangalore and partly from the surrounding taluks.

Markets.

16. Two weekly markets are held, one at Malvalli and another at Halagur, They are however not very important. A fair is held once a year near the Sivansamudra falls in honor of a Muhammadan Saint, but it is more a festive gathering than a market where things are brought and sold. A car festival is held annually in honor of Marenhalli Narsimhaswami, and this too is equally unimportant as regards trade.

Weights and Measures.

17. The units of weights and measures in use in the Taluk are the same as elsewhere. The khandi in use is equal to 200 measures and not 160 as prevailing in Seringapatam and Mysore.

Prices.

18. The average prices of the principal food grains are stated by the Amildar to be as follows:—

Paddy	30	seers	per	rupee.
Ragi	33	,,	,,	,,
Jola	40	,,	,,	,,
Gram	30	,,	,,	,,

Wages.

19. An agricutural man cooly gets two annas and a female one anna and four pies per day on an average. The hire of a plough is 4 annas and of a cart 12 annas a day. Skilled labor commands higher wages in proportion to the rates given above.

Rates of Assessment.

20. The rates of assessment prevailing in the Taluk as reported by the Amildar and as found for numbers tested are given below:—

As furnished by the Amildar.

Hobli.	Dry crop per khandi= 64,000 square yards.						Price per khandi= 1,000 square yards.						Garden per khandi= 10,000 square yards.					
	From.			To.			From.			To.			From.			To.		
Malvalli	1	7	8	62	8	0	8	11	8	14	8	9	8	11	8	13	1	7
Halagur	1	7	4	81	7	4	5	13	2	14	8	9	5	13	1	23	4	6
Purigal	1	7	4	18	12	0	5	13	1	14	5	5	5	13	1	14	8	9
Kirgaval	2	11	7	36	7	4	8	11	8	13	1	6	5	13	2	23	4	6
Arsinkere	1	7	4	81	7	4	5	13	2	14	8	9	7	4	4	8	11	8
Gaudgere	2	11	6	31	0	8	5	13	2	14	8	9	7	4	4	8	11	8
Kulgere	1	7	4	81	7	4	5	13	2	14	8	9	15	2	6	50	0	0

As found at Test.

Hobli.	Dry crop per acre.			Rice per acre.			Garden per acre.		
Malvalli	0	8	6	4	1	8	3	5	2
Halagur	0	8	11	4	6	0	1	15	0
Purigal	0	6	0	2	8	1	3	9	6
Kirgaval	0	9	3	4	8	7	2	9	9
Arsinkere	0	8	2	4	2	0	6	7	4
Gaudgere	0	6	8	4	14	0	1	11	11
Kulgere	0	6	7	4	3	11	2	1	10

The average found for test numbers is admittedly more accurate than the figures supplied by the Amildar, but I am sorry much information on this point could not be gathered at the time of test on account of the non-attendance of Shanbhogs in most villages. They were said to have been engaged in doing census, jamabandi and collection work.

Sub-letting.

21. Lands wherever sub-let are on the usual vara or half share tenure. Rice lands under the Cauvery Channel in the Purigal Hobli used to be let for a fixed quantity of grain, when the channel was in good order. The channel is now restored and this form of sub-letting will, it is expected, be revived. The rice lands under the channels are generally held by capitalists and this is the most convenient way for them to let their lands. Elsewhere the greater part of the holdings in the Taluk are small in size and sub-letting does not appear to prevail to any great extent. The lands themselves are generally poor and possibly do not leave much profit to a middle man.

Remuneration of Village Servants.

22. The Patels of the Arsinkere Hobli get a sum of Rs. 80—4—4 in cash annually from Government. This sum distributed over the several Patels gives an average of Rs. 3-10-4 per man per annum. In the other hoblis the Patels get no remuneration whatever either in the shape of inam lands or ready monny or aya from raiyats. The

Shanbhogs get paid in ready money from Government and further receive fees from raiyats, four annas from each agricultural raiyat and two to three annas from a non-agriculturist. The Totis, Talavars and Nirgantis are given Inam lands and get aya besides.

23. The Halagur Hobli contains fewer and less important tanks and at present does not possess the same facilities for exporting its surplus produce, as the other parts of the Taluk. The marginally noted villages of this hobli are situated right within the Basvanbetta Forest and consequently very difficult of access. They are mostly bechirakh and the one village that is inhabited contains very few houses. There is not much land under cultivation in them, the greater part of it being used for grazing purposes. These villages, I beg to submit, deserve special consideration. The other parts of the Taluk are generally uniform in all respects. The soils are generally poor, the climate very healthy and the villages populous, so much so that the local production of food grains is not enough for local requirements. A large number of the poorer classes migrate, during certain parts of the year, to labor in coffee estates and a considerable quantity of food grains is imported, the value of ragi alone being Rs. 67,000. On the whole the people inhabiting the Taluk appear to be fairly well-to-do.

Conclusion.

1. Basavanhalli.
2. Sambapura.
3. Sallagere.
4. Bamavi.
5. Majre Muttatti.
6. Majre Majgimallenhalli.
7. Talvadi.
8. Basavegaudanadoddi.
9. Dalankatte.
10. Salaba.

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(4) Letter No. 208, dated 2nd June 1892, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

I have the honor to forward for your perusal and kind return at an early date, my Report No. 207 of today's date (with its 4 accompaniments) containing proposals for the revision of assessment of the Malvalli Taluk of your District with any remarks you may desire to make on the same.

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(5) Letter ~~No.~~ 1144, dated 29th August 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Superintendent Mysore, Revenue Survey.

I have the honor to return the papers relating to the settlement of the Malvalli Taluk, received with your letter No. 208, dated 2nd June 1892. I had sent the papers for the opinion of the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, and his letter in reply is also enclosed.

2. The Taluk is fairly well off as regards communications, being tranversed throughout its length and breadth by two roads which intersect almost in the middle of the Taluk. The Kasaba town is about 14 miles from the Maddur Railway Station. The portions to the north of the Mysore-Kankanhalli road are not more remote from the Railway line than are the remoter parts of the Mandya Taluk to the north of that line. There is rough cart track connecting Halgur Hobli with Channapatna and the Kirgaval Hobli is very near Bannur-Mandya road and the Shimsha river contains little water in the hot season, when most of the traffic in dry grains generally takes place. Thus though the Railway line is not running through the Taluk it may be stated that the Taluk is within easy distance of it.

3. The rain-fall of the Taluk, as prepared from the information available in this office, is given in the margin, for the last 12 years as compared with that of Mandya. It will be seen therefrom that the difference is not great except in 1891-92 which is an exceptionally bad year.

	1880—81		1881—82		1882—83		1883—84		1884—85		1885—86		1886—87		1887—88		1888—89		1889—90		1890—91		1891—92	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
Malvalli	...	41	23	17	11	28	81	...	...	...	...	21	84	32	66	27	77	28	36	25	67	30	39	11	37
Mandya	...	35	55½	23	77	29	6¼	40	21¼	15	5	27	22	32	86	35	33	17	5	36	89	35	43	19	71

4. The population of the Taluk according to the settlement papers is 218 per square mile, and compares very favorably with that of Mandya with a density of 182. It may, however, be observed that the latter figure was calculated on the population according to the Census of 1881 and that the results will be more favorable, if allowance be made for the increase since. As the population of the Koppa Magani cannot be separated, no comparasion can be easily made between the figures obtained in the last Census and those given in the settlement papers for Mandya. But the whole population of Mandya and Malvalli, as per last Census, are 99,566 and 85,428 respectively for a total area of 439 and 351 square miles (excluding State Forests). This gives a density of population of 227 and 243 respectively.

5. As regards other agricultural resources also, the Malvalli Taluk appears to be as well off, if not better than the Mandya Taluk. An examination of the annexed comparative statement will show this clearly:—

	Square miles.	Houses.	Cattle.										Ploughs.	Carts.
	Total area		Bulls and Bullocks.	Cows.	He buffaloes.	She buffaloes.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules and Donkeys.	Camels.	Total.	
Malvalli excluding State Forests	351	13,752	8,974	12,003	3,284	5,002	671	42,944	20,182	482	965	...	94,507	11,518	720
Mandya	439	18,896	9,250	16,422	429	829	4,892	45,125	15,408	175	915	...	93,445	10,423	750

6. The above figures are taken from the statement of agricultural stock of the District for the year 1890-91. The number of calves in Malvalli is too small compared with that of cows, due probably to errors in classification. Taking the total number of cattle, however Malvalli is deficient by only 1,888 for a deficiency of area of 88 square miles.

Calculating the number of houses, &c., per square mile, we get the following figures:—

	Houses.	Population.	Ploughs.	Cattle.	Carts.
Malvalli	39·1	243	32·8	269·2	2·05
Mandya	43·04	·227	23·7	212·8	1·7

7. Considering that Mandya has a greater extent of wet land under tanks and channels, this disparity in agricultural resources is rather remarkable.

8. It may also be observed that while a large amount of money was spent in the Mandya Taluk, within the last 20 years in restoring the serial tanks and constructing the Railway line, no such large outlay was incurred on public works in the Malvalli Taluk. That in spite of such impetus to increase of general prosperity, Malvalli should compare so favorably as regards its agricultural condition, argues that its natural resources must be superior to those of Mandya, and probably the proximity of the State Forest of Basvanbetta is a great advantage to Malvalli, while Mandya has no such tract. This prosperity may perhaps be attributed to the lightness of assessment prevailing in the taluk, but even here the difference is not so great as entirely to account for this increase. The dry rates are said to have ranged from annas 10—9 to 39—6—9 in this taluk, as against annas 0—1—7 to 7—0—0 in the Mandya Taluk. The average rates of old collections, according to the area ascertained in the survey, are annas 6—7 and 7—8 for the two taluks respectively. I do not refer to the assessment on rice and garden lands, as the area of such lands in this Taluk is very small and may be omitted out of consideration.

9. The past collections have bean uniformly steady and the famine of 1875-76 does not appear to have affected this taluk to any appreciable extent, the remis-

sions having been but insignificant. This steadiness is no doubt due, as explained in your report, to most of the dry arable land having been occupied and to the limited extent of wet lands. It is only in the holding of lands of the latter description that large fluctuations occur, as the raiyats resign them when the tanks do not fill and take them up again in the seasons of copious rain-fall.

10. As regards the nature of the soil of Mandya, it was remarked in your report that a large proportion of the fields in the dry lands was of the shallow, sandy and gravelly kind though passing through a great number of gradations of your scale. According to Mr. Appu Rao, the soil of Malvalli is rocky and shallow only in portions to the south of the Mysore-Kankanhalli road and east of the Malvalli-Sivasamudram road and in parts of Dodda Arsinkere Hobli, the remainder being red mixed with sand. There is thus apparently not much to choose between the soils of dry lands of the Mandya and Malvalli Taluks.

11. The maximum rates of assessment proposed to be adopted for Malvalli are Rs. 1—6—0, 1—2—0 and 0—14—0 for the dry, Rs. 8—8—0 for wet lands under river channels, Rs. 7—8—0 and Rs. 7—0—0 for other wet lands and Rs. 8—0—0 for garden. The corresponding rates for Mandya are:—dry Rs. 1—14—0 and 1—8—0, Rs. 9—0—0 for wet lands under river fed channels and Rs. 8—0—0 for other wet lands and Rs. 10 for garden lands. My remarks in the preceding paras about the condition and resources of the Malvalli Taluk as compared with those of Mandya will show that the proposed rates are rather low and perhaps err on the side of moderation.

12. The results obtained with these rates, however, yield the following income—

	Extent.	Revenue.
Dry	106,674	59,441
Wet	3,067	11,769
Garden	2,665	7,004
	112,406	78,214

The total demand under all heads at present being Rs. 61,603, the gross increase in revenue amounts to Rs. 16,611 or nearly 27 per cent. The average dry rates under the proposed settlement stand at Rs. 0—9—2, 0—7—8 and 0—5—7 for the three grades or 0—8—11 on the whole, while the incidence of the existing dry rates on the area of land under cultivation according to the survey measurement is 0—6—11. The increase calculated on these average rates is as high as about 29 per cent. It is thus clear that while according to nature of the soil and the agricultural prosperity, the Taluk appears well able to bear higher rates than have been proposed, the proportionate increase in revenue resulting from the said rates is as high as if not slightly higher than what was secured in the settlement of the Mandya Taluk. It is certainly not desireable to raise too largely the taxation on land, and thereby make a violent change in its incidence. On the other hand, it is a question whether on that ground alone the Government should forego a legitimate increase of revenue and whether the rates may not be pitched somewhat higher without unduly adding to the burdens of the raiyats.

13. As regards grouping of villages, those of the Halgur Magani appear to have been included in the 2nd and 3rd classes chiefly in consideration of the river Shimsha being an obstruction to free communication and to the proximity of Basvanabetta Forests. I have no objection to offer to the arrangement, though it may be observed that in point of productiveness the villages of this Magani are not behind the other villages of this Taluk. This is generally admitted, and the incidence of old rates also bears out the fact. And as already remarked the river Shimsha is in flood only for a few days at a time and that only in the cultivation season. The villages to the south of the Mysore-Kankanhalli road, and to the east of the Malvalli-Siva-

samudram road deserved some consideration, as the soil in this quarter has been reported by the Classing Officer to be rocky and shallow. These could perhaps have been included in the second group.

14. The villages near the Basavanbetta Forest have been properly classed in the 3rd group, as they are thinly populated out of the way and subject to sickness.

15. The gross anticipated increase in revenue is put down at Rs. 16,611 which leaves, after deducting Rs. 4,500 for remuneration of village servants and Rs. 1,100 on account of contribution to Irrigation Funds, Rs. 11,011 as the net increase. This is all the increase that we are likely to have as owing to the extent of culturable waste being very small, we cannot anticipate any addition to the revenue from the expansion of cultivation in future years.

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(6) Letter No. 266, dated 11th July 1892, from the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

With reference to the Survey Superintendent's report on the revision of assessment of the Malvalli Taluk handed over to me for opinion, I beg to state as follows :—

2. Having inspected all the Maganis of the Malvalli Taluk during the months of December and January last, when there were fears of famine, and particularly every village in Halgur & Purigal Hoblis, with only a very few exceptions, I agree with Survey Superintendent in his remarks regarding the general description of the Taluk, its means of communication, and its present condition.

3. Although Malvalli Taluk may be better populated and more healthy, yet from its outlaying position and being in a measure cut out from the general line of traffic, it is inferior to the neighbouring Taluks of Seringapatam and Mandya, which have the advantage of the Railway.

4. In the absence of any large markets in the Taluk, its internal and local trade is also unimportant. Its exports are small; except hides and silk which are taken in pretty large quantities to Bangalore, ragi, its chief grain produce, as I have observed, is only taken to the Taluks immediately adjoining it and mostly to procure paddy.

5. The Taluk suffers no difficulties for want of imports in obtaining its requirements of articles of consumption, but the bulk of the soil not being of a superior kind, the population compartively large and without any stimulus for better cultivation by high prices or large demands from outside, the intrinsic out-turn of the taluk of food grain, however enough to meet the local demand, does not admit of any appreciable surplus.

6. Malvalli Taluk is also not remarkable for its superior gardens or fertile wet lands. The tanks which it contains are all insignificant, small and shallow, yeilding uncertain and precarious crops, and those of any decent size or capacity in the Taluk are only about half a dozen, even these do not ensure bumper crops every year.

7. The few gardens which are in the taluk contain only a limited number of cocoanut and supari trees here and there, mulbery being the chief crop which is raised in them.

8. The rain-fall, which is moderate, being evenly distributed over the taluk, the soil being everywhere the same, except a little richer in a small portion towards the south-west in the Kirgaval Hobli, and other facilities for trade and cultivation being also equally proportionate, there is hardly anything to choose between the Maganis of the Taluks except Halgur. The Ramaswami channel in the Purigal Hobli being only about 8 miles long and useful at present to only 7 villages, cannot

form a strong factor to give it any material pre-eminence over the other Hoblis. On the other hand, Halgur Magani compared with others in the taluk bears the greatest disadvantages. It is situated in a neglected corner of the taluk, possesses the most inferior soil of all, and is directly affected by the inconveniences of the unbridged state of the Shimsha stream, which is known for its quick sands and floods. A certain number of its villages, which are within the precincts of Basvanbetta and along its margin, are still worse off. This being the state of the Maganis in the Taluk, the classification of the villages into only 3 groups, as explained in para 16 of the Survey Superintendent's report, is, in my opinion, very appropriate.

9. Of course, the prosperity of the taluk can be increased by providing better sources of irrigation and communications, by reviving its local industry, &c., and there are projects in view for the development of its resources, but the taluk as it now exists, is only moderately prosperous and requires to be dealt with moderately, and even in some parts leniently in assessing it.

10. The rates of old assessment being disproportionate and whimsical, it is no wonder if the average of the proposed rates is a little higher than the average of the old assessment. The rates, as they are proposed by the Survey Superintendent taking all the circumstances of the Taluk in its present condition, appear to me to be fair; and that they have received due consideration with regard to moderation is shown from the fact that these rates are far below the rates prevailing in the more prosperous taluks of the Sub-Division. The net increase to be realized by the proposed assessment is calculated to be Rs. 16,611 and this may appear to be large, but under the circumstances explained in the last para of the Survey Superintendent's report, this sum does not appear to me to fall heavily on the raiyats of the Malvalli Taluk.

11. The Survey Superintendent's letter No. 208, dated 2nd June 1892, together with its incloseres is herewith returned

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No. 10172-1216—R. F. 231-92, DATED, 29TH DECEMBER 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The papers above read contain proposals for the revision of assessment in the Malvalli Taluk, Mysore District.

2. There are, on the whole, 241 villages in the Taluk, of which 29 are Inam, 1 Forest, 2 Kavals and 209 Government villages. The present report deals only with the 209 Government villages.

3. The Taluk possesses a healthy climate and enjoys a moderate rain-fall. Its soils are ordinarly red and sandy, excepting those towards the south-west, where they improve both in depth and color. The wet lands in the Taluk are remarkable for the almost entire absence of sugar-cane and may be considered generally as inferior. Mulberry is but poorly grown on dry lands. It is, however, the chief crop raised in the garden lands, which are reported to be otherwise insignificant, containing but little supari, plantain and cocoanut cultivation.

4. The taluk is well provided with ordinary roads and cart tracks, but it does not possess the advantages of Railway communication.

5. Malvalli is more thickly populated than Mandya, the population being 243 per square mile in the former against 227 in the latter taluk. The raiyats are fairly well-to-do. Silk appears to be the chief article of export, the food grains raised being almost all locally consumed. If, as remarked by the Superintendent, some progress were to be made in developing the iron industry, the condition of the taluk with its stretches of scrub jungle and widely scattered and paltry villages, could be much ameliorated. The taluk is, from an agricultural point of view, fairly prosperous as it now exists, but is still capable of much development.

6. There are only 3 tanks in the taluk, *viz.*, Malvalli, Marenhalli and Kirigaval, the 2nd *viz.*, Marenhalli, being considered the most important and the others being small and shallow.

7. From the marginal statement, it will be seen that there is not much arable land still left unoccupied and that the area of unculturable waste including pasture lands is 64,947 acres (being ¼th of the whole area of the Taluk) which is fairly extensive but reported to be unevenly distributed.

Area of the Taluk in acres.	Area of Government lands in acres.		Area of unculturable waste including village sites, &c.
	Occupied.	Waste.	
249.330	112,406	4,479	64,947

8. The following statement shows the occupied area of dry, wet and garde lands of the Taluk before and after survey :—

Description, of Land.	Area as per old accounts.	Area by Survey.	Increase.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Dry	62,131	106,674	71 per cent.
Wet and Garden...	3,606	5,732	59 per cent.
Total.....	65,737	112,406	70 per cent.

9. There has been a steady increase in the collection of this Taluk, so much so, that even the late famine, in which remissions were granted, did not affect the collections to any appreciable extent, the reason being that the assessment was moderate and that with the comparatively dense population resignation of lands in the Taluk was rarely resorted to.

10. The Survey Superintendent is of opinion that Malvalli is distinctly the kind of Taluk for which moderation in assessment is imperative and proposes to divide the 209 villages into 3 groups as shown below: —

Description of Crop.	Maximum Rate of Assessment per acre.		
Dry Crop.	Rs.	A.	P.
I Group (157)	1	6	0
II Do (40)	1	2	0
III Do (12)	0	14	0
Wet Crop:	*Ordinary*		*River Chan*
I Group (157)	7	8	0
II Do (40)	7	0	0
III Do (12)	7	0	0
			8 8
Garden.			
I Group (157)	8	0	0
II Do (40)			
III Do (12)			

Compared with the Mandya and Seringapatam Taluks which have been divided into 2 and 3 groups respectively, as shown below, the rates proposed for Malvalli are very fare.

Mandya Taluk—

Group.	Dry Crop.	Ordinary Rice.	Channel Rice.	Garden.
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
I.	1—14—0	8—0—0	9—0—0	10—0—0
II.	1—8—0			

Seringapatam Taluk—

Group.	Dry Crop.	Ordinary Rice.	Channel Rice.	Garden.
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
I.	2—0—0	8—0—0	10—0—0	10—0—0
II.	1—12—0			
III.	1—8—0			

11. The following statement gives the result of the proposed rates on occupied lands :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.						Garden.			Total.		
					Channel.			Ordinary.								
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Rs.A.P.			Rs.A.P.			Rs.A.P.			Rs.A.P.			Rs.A.P.
I.	157	90,120	51,733	0 9 2	406	2,134	5 4 1	2,378	8,704	3 10 7	2,257	5,999	2 10 6	95,161	68.570	0 11 6
II.	40	14,964	7,156	0 7 8	...	...	.	283	931	3 4 8	406	1,002	2 7 6	15,653	9,089	0 9 3
III.	12	1,590	552	0 5 7	...	...	..	...	....	...	2	3	1 8 0	1,592	555	0 5 7
3	209	1,06,674	59.441	0 8 11	406	2,134	5 4 1	2,661	9,655	3 9 11	2,665	7,004	2 10 1	1,12,406	78,214	0 11 2

12. The average rates of assessment under the old system in this Taluk compare with the proposed rates as shown below :—

Present rate of assessment per acre.				Proposed rate of assessment per acre.				
	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Dry	0	6	7	Dry ...		0	8	11
Wet and Garden combined...	3	1	3	Wet	Channel ...	5	4	1
					Ordinary ...	3	9	11
				Garden ...		2	10	1

Under the old system the dry average rate was very low and there was great inequality in the wet rate, for, in some parts of the taluk, the rate was Rs. 1—11—2, while in the others it was Rs. 3—12—11 ; but under the proposed settlement, the average dry rate is very moderate, while the average of wet and garden rates is slightly raised and its distribution is stated to have been most carefully attended to. Although, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, taking into consideration the nature of the soil and the agricultural prosperity of the taluk, it is well able to bear higher rates, yet those proposed by the Superintendent seem fair and will be accepted, for reasons given by Colonel Grant, the chief of which is that the taluk is somewhat out of the general line of traffic and that some parts are in a neglected condition.

13. The grazing realizations are reported to have been very small last year. They amounted to only Rs. 847, owing apparently to want of competition.

14. The one anna local cess in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 5,316 ; while under the proposed settlement the cess comes up to *Rs. 5,405.

* 5,225 on the occupied lands.
180 on Minor Inam lands.

15. The land revenue demand in 1890-91 amounted to *Rs. 61,757 as shown in column 3 of the statement given in para 15 of the Survey Superintendent's letter No. 207, and not Rs. 61,582 or 61,603 exhibited as collections in the statements given in the said para and para 20 respectively of the aforesaid letter. The estimated land revenue under the proposed settlement is Rs. 78,214 (exclusive of the realizations from the sale of grazing lands and local cesses) and the gross increase due to the settlement is Rs. 16,457 and not Rs. 16,611 as stated in para 24 of Colonel Grant's letter. Deducting from the gross increase Rs. 4,500 on account of remuneration to village servants and Rs. 1,100 on account of contribution to Irrigation Funds, the net increase amounts to Rs. 10,857. Taking into consideration the fact that the area in occupation is now understated in the accounts to the extent of nearly 70 per cent, the increase in demand by settlement is practically less than what the increase would have been, if the true areas were assessed at the existing old rates.

Exclusive of Hulbanvi and Cess.

16. With these observations, the introduction of the proposed settlement is hereby sanctioned with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts
The Comptroller.
The Heads of Departments.

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APPENDIX

TO

Government Proceedings No. $\frac{10172\text{-}1216}{\text{R. F. } 231\text{-}92}$,

dated 29th December 1892.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and Past and reported on in Survey Superintendent's Letter

Class.						Survey Area and Kamal or											
									Government Culturable Waste.								Government
									Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total,		Dry Crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Inam Acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First Class Rs. 1—6—0.	Do do Ordinary. 7—8—0,	Do do River channel. 8—8—0,	1	Kasba Malvalli ...	2,780	101	692	8	4	...	...	...	...	8	4	1,554	993
			2	Linganapura (Malvalli Firka)	220	...	26	9	4	...	...	...	...	9	4	182	110
			3	Marehalli	2,783	82	768	64	34	1	2	...	...	65	36	1,327	777
			4	Ravani	1,432	16	438	15	8	...	...	...	...	15	8	918	539
			5	Kyatanhalli	945	31	168	43	22	...	...	...	...	43	22	668	385
			6	Ragibommanhalli ...	1,454	30	254	6	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	1,132	654
			7	Yemduru	701	11	180	12	7	...	...	...	...	12	7	490	277
			8	Hangrapura	658	131	207	11	4	...	...	...	...	11	4	102	57
			9	Uppanhalli	968	30	256	78	42	...	...	...	...	78	42	539	344
			10	Dabbahalli	2,048	24	1,248	30	14	...	...	...	...	30	14	719	370
			11	Nethallu	1,960	5	1,423	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	522	286
			12	Kandakanhalli	1,900	...	1,675	18	10	...	...	...	...	18	10	207	108
			13	Hebbanni	2,466	4	1,587	75	36	...	...	...	...	75	36	797	402
			14	Sakramanchanhalli ...	1,160	4	601	64	29	...	...	...	...	64	29	488	231
			15	Manchanapura... ...	334	3	26	39	15	...	...	...	...	39	15	264	133
			16	Nidgat	1,314	38	320	8	4	...	...	...	...	8	4	809	491
			17	Vadarhalli	1,484	15	429	22	12	...	...	...	...	22	12	976	503
			18	Gajnuru	1,726	59	647	110	49	...	...	...	...	110	49	897	470
			19	Aladahalli	218	2	46	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	163	94
			20	Chotanhalli	1,553	30	236	16	8	...	...	...	...	16	8	1,172	632
			21	Dhanagurballi Linganapur ...	695	15	117	23	8	...	...	...	...	23	8	506	265
			22	Tungnur	373	3	98	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	267	147
			23	Kambasagara	233	4	39	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	132	106
			24	Dhanogur	5,799	86	4,431	110	59	...	...	...	...	110	59	1,106	598
			25	Kodipura	193	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	93
			26	Gramadevatepura ...	609	10	118	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	468	259
			27	Kasba Kulgere ...	2,093	25	749	42	26	41	127	...	...	83	153	1,157	734
			28	Kottipura	148	...	16	17	10	...	...	...	...	17	10	99	60
			29	Bannahalli	856	23	159	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	666	391
			30	Apagavadanhalli ...	1,627	6	523	99	52	...	...	...	...	99	52	995	553
			31	Gulgatta	890	1	399	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	427	251
			32	Talagvadi	1,519	46	416	30	16	...	...	...	...	30	16	958	583
			33	Kagepura	382	6	83	26	14	...	...	...	...	26	14	263	144
			34	Devipura	698	6	196	14	7	...	...	...	...	14	7	474	260
			35	Banduru	1,443	20	409	106	51	...	...	1	1	107	52	891	513
			36	Muginakoplu	280	...	72	79	38	...	...	...	...	79	38	128	69
			37	Magnuru	1,160	18	234	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	887	500
			38	Shettihalli	734	4	101	46	25	...	...	...	...	46	25	562	307

(Revenue),—dated 29th December 1892.

Proposed Survey Assessment of the 209 Government Villages of the Malvalli Taluk of the Mysore District No. — dated 1st June 1892.

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.			Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.											
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
304	1,222	121	429	1,979	2,644	2,844	624	3,702	4,326	157	...	157	5,964	894	496	
...	...	3	7	185	117	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Beehrakh or depopulated.
491	2,137	50	207	1,868	3,121	3,130	70	350	420	19	...	19	190	44	35	
...	...	45	128	963	667	712	228	1,045	1,273	50	...	50	709	125	114	
1	2	34	87	703	474	449	202	1,012	1,214	39	...	39	552	101	101	
9	24	23	41	1,164	719	655	274	1,044	1,318	66	...	66	709	130	137	
...	...	8	10	498	287	149	22	88	110	5	...	5	46	11	11	
...	...	7	10	109	67	35	86	205	291	6	...	6	172	38	43	
...	...	5	11	604	355	221	42	185	227	9	...	9	84	20	21	
19	56	8	17	746	443	317	104	257	361	20	...	20	231	47	52	
...	...	8	19	530	305	237	168	1,281	1,449	38	...	38	388	67	84	
...	...	...	...	207	108	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Depopulated.
...	...	3	5	800	407	142	56	270	326	9	...	9	91	18	28	
...	...	3	6	491	237	102	82	488	570	10	...	10	153	29	41	
...	...	2	3	266	136	81	26	179	205	4	..	4	108	23	16	
124	405	15	37	948	933	952	146	756	902	32	...	32	376	63	74	
24	82	18	36	1,018	621	462	191	973	1,164	31	...	31	559	111	107	
4	11	9	18	910	499	455	94	612	706	18	..	18	284	59	47	
...	...	2	4	165	98	69	26	120	146	2	...	2	69	18	13	
31	101	68	67	1,271	800	691	388	1,673	2,061	64	...	64	1,035	186	194	
17	51	17	45	540	361	267	44	199	243	12	...	12	133	31	22	
...	...	3	5	270	152	80	36	173	209	3	...	3	89	15	18	
...	...	5	11	187	117	106	60	283	343	9	...	9	176	29	30	
30	101	36	75	1,172	774	588	276	858	1,134	66	...	66	657	156	138	
...	...	2	5	172	98	93	104	183	287	16	...	16	318	63	52	
...	...	7	13	475	272	183	36	299	335	6	...	6	113	22	18	
45	159	34	110	1,236	1,003	893	246	1,244	1,490	66	...	66	675	145	123	
...	...	16	46	115	106	167	58	305	363	10	...	10	162	28	29	
...	...	7	19	673	410	378	96	623	719	26	..	26	388	57	48	
...	...	4	12	999	565	296	130	913	1,043	27	...	27	317	60	65	
23	75	35	117	485	443	292	62	373	435	15	...	15	139	32	31	
49	169	20	93	1,027	845	757	179	1,277	1,456	26	...	26	620	110	103	
...	...	4	8	267	152	120	44	169	213	10	...	10	117	25	22	
2	6	6	12	482	278	232	85	422	507	17	...	17	219	41	43	
...	...	16	34	907	547	425	166	953	1,119	26	...	26	434	85	83	
...	...	1	2	129	71	53	22	87	109	2	...	2	51	7	11	
...	...	19	44	906	544	383	358	247	605	19	...	19	358	78	73	
...	...	21	34	583	341	255	86	482	568	23	...	23	232	37	42	

Class.			Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Area and Kamal or													
								Government Culturable Waste.								Government.	
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Total Area.	Inam Acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First Class Rs. 1—6—0.	Do do 7—8—0, Ordinary.	Do do 8—0—0, River channel.	39	Kalarepura	517	3	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	193
			40	Ganiganapura	309	...	126	14	7	...	...	...	...	14	7	168	93
			41	Sasiyalpura	404	11	76	16	10	...	...	...	...	16	10	280	155
			42	Koragal	357	11	40	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	279	163
			43	Kandagal	992	23	343	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	548	311
			44	Kalvaranhalli	472	1	134	27	15	...	...	...	...	27	15	302	172
			45	Amrateshvaranhalli ...	1,026	2	312	36	21	..	...	...	...	36	21	671	381
			46	Dugganha'li	1,638	10	341	71	38	...	...	...	...	71	38	1,168	661
			47	Mayipura	514	...	203	12	5	...	...	...	...	12	5	297	166
			48	Manigere	1,397	30	559	27	14	1	4	...	...	28	18	719	400
			49	Nalemarkanhalli ...	1,705	10	627	66	38	...	...	...	...	66	38	966	554
			50	Madhalli	585	16	107	10	7	...	...	...	...	10	7	425	244
			51	Hullagala	524	2	94	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	406	227
			52	Kardkere	1,177	20	345	8	4	...	...	...	...	8	4	777	419
			53	Bujvalli	891	6	399	40	23	7	21	...	...	47	44	426	244
			54	Madenhalli	951	19	202	28	14	...	...	...	...	28	14	605	351
			55	Bopsandra	1,251	17	412	69	34	...	...	..	...	69	34	746	404
			56	Kottipur Majre, Hanahalli ...	194	...	34	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	153	94
			57	Kasba Gavadgere ...	1,242	25	423	20	11	...	...	...	...	20	11	733	415
			58	Ankanhalli	1,101	23	168	7	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	892	503
			59	Banasamudra	1,910	32	782	20	11	...	...	...	...	20	11	1,051	586
			60	Kaggalipura	445	...	383	15	8	...	...	...	...	15	8	47	26
			61	Halasahalli	2,648	30	1,873	52	29	...	...	...	...	52	29	685	396
			62	Konnapura	760	6	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	89
			63	Antravalli	1,253	37	362	37	22	...	...	...	...	37	22	784	457
			64	Yatambadi	725	11	292	44	23	..	..	...	...	44	23	376	223
			65	Belturu	774	9	265	26	16	...	...	...	...	26	16	472	279
			66	Kaldevanhalli	350	1	103	18	10	...	...	...	...	18	10	228	136
			67	Sivpura	174	2	66	2	1	...	..	...	...	2	1	104	64
			68	Hoshalli	495	...	234	11	7	...	...	...	...	11	7	250	148
			69	Sahalli	678	8	103	23	12	...	...	...	...	23	12	537	308
			70	Kunnanpura	181	2	30	22	12	...	...	...	...	22	12	126	72
			71	Chanapura	221	1	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	185	102
			72	Banagahalli	398	28	28	14	8	...	...	...	...	14	8	325	189
			73	Chandupura	194	3	74	6	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	110	67
			74	Jogipura	339	2	77	16	8	...	...	...	...	16	8	239	138
			75	Hospura	478	8	171	10	7	...	...	...	...	10	7	287	170
			76	Agsanpura	1,048	17	211	62	33	...	...	...	...	62	33	705	400
			77	Hullagala	1,222	23	473	37	22	...	...	...	...	37	22	697	394

(*Revenue*),—*dated 29th December* 1892.

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Pandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	3	5	362	198	150	80	765	854	55	...	55	324	54	54	
...	...	1	2	169	95	79	19	122	141	3	...	3	53	9	10	
11	38	10	35	301	226	190	59	324	383	...	...	...	156	27	33	
...	...	6	12	285	175	166	104	353	457	25	...	25	247	46	52	
42	144	35	106	625	561	492	208	786	994	38	...	38	455	76	104	
3	7	5	9	310	188	96	56	305	361	11	...	11	117	28	28	
...	...	5	8	676	389	160	104	289	393	1	...	1	195	23	52	
...	...	48	112	1,216	773	518	150	582	732	31	...	31	428	80	75	
...	...	2	2	299	168	51	8	7	15	1	...	1	12	4	4	
27	86	34	126	780	612	615	144	678	822	24	...	24	352	65	72	
1	2	35	77	1,002	633	421	246	756	1,002	45	...	45	645	113	123	
...	...	27	58	452	302	223	56	340	396	21	...	21	220	44	28	
...	...	18	38	424	265	250	44	87	131	7	...	7	161	30	22	
10	30	17	35	804	484	372	112	365	477	23	...	23	345	51	56	
7	24	6	14	439	282	269	92	453	545	15	...	15	202	34	46	
76	249	24	43	705	643	355	70	536	636	23	...	23	367	70	82	
...	...	7	15	753	419	197	86	429	515	17	...	17	253	45	43	
...	...	5	11	158	105	*	48	107	155	9	...	9	88	19	24	* A detached portion of Kotipur No. 28 above has been surveyed as a separate village.
12	39	29	63	774	517	354	102	405	507	8	...	8	221	48	51	
...	...	11	12	903	515	232	48	203	251	6	..	6	108	23	24	
12	34	13	25	1,076	645	418	236	586	822	30	...	30	472	106	118	
...	...	...	...	47	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Depopulated.
...	...	8	14	693	410	340	138	631	769	26	...	26	383	75	69	
...	...	1	1	163	90	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Do
29	88	4	7	817	552	445	124	409	533	7	..	7	339	68	62	
...	...	2	3	378	226	204	120	299	419	20	..	20	294	47	60	
...	...	2	5	474	284	146	64	200	264	7	...	7	116	28	32	
...	...	...	...	228	136	80	10	24	34	2	...	2	15	2	5	
...	...	...	...	104	64	72	4	8	12	...	...	...	11	2	2	
...	...	...	...	250	148	63	4	20	24	...	...	...	8	2	2	
...	...	7	10	544	318	165	70	210	280	5	...	5	206	35	35	
...	...	1	1	127	73	84	28	83	111	5	...	5	84	16	14	
...	...	8	14	193	116	102	144	467	611	28	...	28	325	70	80	
...	...	3	4	328	193	153	37	246	283	8	...	8	120	23	18	
...	...	1	2	111	69	58	20	131	151	3	...	3	67	10	10	
...	...	5	7	244	145	111	56	153	209	14	...	14	155	31	28	
...	...	2	2	289	172	96	48	510	558	5	...	5	119	22	24	
41	126	12	27	758	553	488	145	345	490	47	..	47	380	59	72	
4	11	18	47	689	452	272	100	986	1,086	24	...	24	252	39	50	

Class.					Survey Area and Kamal or											
								Government Culturable Waste.								Government	
								Dry Crope.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
Dry Crop. / Rice.		Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Inam Acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First Class Rs. 1—6—0. / First Class Rs. 7—3—0 / 8—8—0 / Do Rs. 8—0—0.		Ordinary. River channel.	78	Hulahalli ...	792	22	88	79	38	...	...	...	...	79	38	576	330
			79	Kirgasuru ...	430	14	272	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	141	77
			80	Dadamahalli ...	661	18	383	7	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	250	138
			81	Hadli ...	601	24	189	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	299	170
			82	Athonahalli ...	413	...	214	14	8	...	...	...	...	14	8	174	98
			83	Megalpura ...	590	23	122	15	8	...	...	...	...	15	8	410	226
			84	Nadakalpura ...	484	13	61	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	397	225
			85	Basavanpura ...	589	20	71	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	483	278
			86	Sivpur Majre ...	95	...	13	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	69	46
			87	Kasaba Kirgal ...	2,363	85	575	23	14	...	...	...	...	23	14	1,417	830
			88	Chikmulgudu ...	1,802	43	713	74	34	...	...	...	...	74	34	928	491
			89	Anasale ...	1,019	24	189	30	15	...	...	...	...	30	15	770	447
			90	Sujluru ...	2,359	56	876	108	58	...	...	...	...	108	58	1,306	832
			91	Mikere ...	1,275	38	209	51	25	2	6	...	...	53	31	889	522
			92	Ramanduru ...	671	6	152	14	8	...	...	...	...	14	8	427	352
			93	Hitanhalli ...	970	24	137	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	5	794	457
			94	Bhimanhalli ...	845	12	402	55	33	...	...	...	...	55	33	373	215
			95	Markalu ...	2,036	18	522	123	59	...	...	...	...	123	59	1,306	858
			96	Nennuru ...	867	10	216	44	25	...	...	...	...	44	25	580	357
			97	Dornahalli ...	729	23	105	9	5	...	...	2	3	11	8	542	357
			98	Honniganhalli ...	598	18	72	31	16	...	...	5	8	36	24	449	251
			99	Huvankoplu ...	554	14	103	45	23	...	...	...	...	45	23	381	216
			100	Maleyuru ...	1,801	19	456	9	5	...	...	1	2	10	7	1,256	814
			101	Kallukuni ...	1,917	58	401	14	7	...	...	1	3	15	10	1,253	712
			102	Bendravadi ...	931	27	96	17	10	...	...	...	...	17	10	761	413
			103	Averahalli ...	1,472	15	442	16	8	...	...	...	...	16	8	987	586
			104	Deshivalli ...	456	23	50	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	346	192
			105	Averahalli Majre, Maganhalli	454	...	214	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	232	136
			106	Kasaba Arsinakere ...	4,546	67	1,479	106	58	...	...	...	...	106	58	2,753	1,633
			107	Karakalli ...	548	14	144	7	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	370	223
			108	Haralahalli ...	478	3	171	16	7	...	...	...	...	16	7	281	161
			109	Yelladhalli ...	816	10	189	14	7	...	...	...	...	14	7	563	300
			110	Arechyakanhalli ...	567	7	71	18	11	...	...	...	...	18	11	452	259
			111	Melhalli ...	483	4	103	39	21	...	...	1	2	40	23	334	187
			112	Chik Arsinakere ...	1,553	46	370	49	26	...	...	...	...	49	26	1,018	609
			113	Kyatgatta ...	1,317	75	336	30	18	...	...	...	...	30	18	855	492
			114	Chetrahosahalli ...	685	8	187	55	29	...	...	...	...	55	29	433	242
			115	Madarhalli ...	1,111	36	628	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	414	246

of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 29th December 1892.

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	27	82	603	412	284	88	603	694	26	...	26	329	45	44	
...	...	...	....	141	77	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Depopulated
...	...	3	5	253	143	114	48	345	393	8	...	8	105	19	24	
84	306	4	12	387	488	618	146	288	434	33	...	33	381	149	73	
10	26	1	2	185	126	78	20	77	97	4	...	4	46	10	10	
10	32	10	18	430	276	221	94	327	421	5	...	5	280	41	47	
6	15	4	9	407	249	233	134	534	668	13	...	13	390	64	67	
..	...	12	44	495	322	278	54	288	342	17	...	17	178	34	27	
1	4	8	19	78	69	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Depopulated and a newly formed village at time of measurement.
51	602	112	206	1,680	1,638	1,536	353	1,069	1,422	75	...	75	1,447	227	176	
38	114	6	16	972	621	471	200	1,042	1,242	45	...	45	535	88	100	
..	...	6	10	776	457	312	178	385	563	16	...	16	464	99	89	
8	22	5	8	1,319	862	838	278	1,244	1,522	106	...	106	701	145	139	
39	133	47	112	975	767	609	154	745	899	34	...	34	503	88	77	
65	225	7	27	499	604	532	144	550	694	30	...	30	426	81	72	
...	...	5	8	799	465	263	216	688	904	34	...	34	488	109	108	
...	...	3	5	376	220	101	48	170	218	6	..	6	91	17	24	
...	...	67	228	1,373	1,086	919	234	1,462	1,696	57	..	57	628	106	117	
...	...	17	27	597	384	252	68	226	294	12	...	12	160	35	34	
...	...	48	119	590	476	500	110	335	445	25	...	25	323	52	55	
...	...	23	56	472	307	252	40	39	79	2	..	2	113	22	20	
5	15	6	11	392	242	103	38	155	193	3	...	3	106	18	19	
...	...	20	43	1,316	857	502	202	642	844	4	..	4	489	91	101	
108	364	82	251	1,443	1,327	1,322	608	1,237	1,845	108	...	108	2,179	452	304	
22	69	8	25	791	507	357	238	540	778	27	...	27	512	115	119	
..	...	12	27	999	613	519	228	923	1,151	77	..	77	511	99	114	
3	11	30	133	379	336	175	70	290	360	7	...	7	156	35	35	
...	...	7	13	239	149	* ...	36	312	348	5	...	5	91	18	18	* Formed into a separate village at time of measurement.
118	403	43	164	2,894	2,200	1,744	150	2,472	2,722	160	...	160	1,425	406	125	
...	...	13	26	333	249	171	89	231	320	21	..	21	205	42	44	
...	...	5	9	286	170	117	27	270	297	11		11	118	16	11	
38	126	2	7	603	433	437	84	637	721	20	...	20	393	118	42	
14	45	5	12	471	316	158	44	122	166	6	...	6	111	26	22	
...	...	2	4	336	191	148	48	237	285	11	...	11	231	39	24	
61	205	9	18	1,088	832	648	202	1,413	1,615	52	...	52	731	120	101	
...	...	21	42	876	534	297	180	733	913	27	...	27	392	73	90	
...	...	2	4	435	246	77	64	342	406	6	...	6	147	26	32	
15	52	15	60	444	358	388	190	937	1,127	33	...	33	400	91	95	

Class.			Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Area and Kamal													
								Government Culturable Waste.								Government	
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Total Area.	Inam Acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First Class Rs. 1—6—0. First Class Rs. 7—8—0 to 9—8—0.	Ordinary River channel.	Rs. 8—0—0.	116	Ambarhalli	699	6	375	64	36	...	...	...	...	64	36	254	145
			117	Singatkere	794	8	275	16	8	...	...	...	...	16	8	492	270
			118	Kadlavagilu	1,101	14	363	7	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	679	378
			119	Bidarhalli	518	9	87	18	11	...	...	...	...	18	11	399	222
			120	Hosahalli	708	16	141	8	4	...	...	...	...	8	4	534	286
			121	Settihalli	1,150	17	257	58	32	...	...	...	...	58	32	812	483
			122	Kadukotanhalli ...	1,722	96	378	31	18	...	...	...	...	31	18	1,178	723
			123	Annuru	1,321	39	375	15	7	...	...	...	...	15	7	849	490
			124	Sabanahalli	891	17	315	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	520	276
			125	Yedganhalli	1,032	32	396	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	563	298
			126	Gudigere	395	5	166	8	5	...	...	...	...	8	5	212	127
			127	Gopanhalli	548	11	174	12	5	...	...	...	...	12	5	327	174
			128	Bopgavadanpura ...	1,119	38	149	26	15	...	...	...	...	26	15	883	524
			129	Putnahalli	766	17	142	76	38	...	...	...	...	76	36	529	297
			130	Kodagahalli	765	5	129	45	29	...	...	...	...	45	29	580	330
			131	Haldisanhalli	973	35	147	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	785	424
			132	Vasvalli	752	17	169	26	12	...	...	...	...	26	12	539	303
			133	Nanjrayapura	171	4	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	140	76
			134	Tigadhalli	682	9	197	27	14	...	...	...	...	27	14	447	239
			135	Malaghalli	841	24	355	21	10	...	...	...	...	21	10	412	219
			136	Bachenhalli	1,759	17	622	48	25	...	...	...	...	48	25	1,052	556
			137	Pandithalli	785	15	274	17	7	...	...	...	...	17	7	476	242
			138	Kirgsur	837	31	149	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	649	381
			139	Balgere	407	17	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	67
			140	Hanvadi	291	13	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	140
			141	Maralhalli	247	4	98	1	1	13	72	...	...	14	73	65	39
			142	Chikabagilu	797	16	119	...	...	2	11	...	...	2	11	537	410
			143	Hu'amballi	850	20	400	7	4	3	15	...	...	10	19	291	174
			144	Kadabhalli	1,483	24	586	11	5	...	...	...	...	11	5	800	428
			145	Buhalli	1,155	14	211	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	915	500
			146	Sarguru	1,810	32	536	32	15	...	...	...	...	32	15	1,171	683
			147	Kagla	736	20	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	366
			148	Kanikhalli	277	7	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	133
			149	Somanhalli	1,210	47	384	60	26	9	45	...	...	69	71	687	376
			150	Tenkhalli	758	18	133	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	596	306
			151	Malnathpura	664	25	104	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	530	311

of Mysore, (Revenue), dated 29th December 1892.

Standard Assessment.							Cattle.			Carts.						
Cultivated.						Past collections on cultivated lands.										Remarks.
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	254	145	183	104	630	734	33	...	33	400	91	95	
...	...	3	7	495	277	91	10	120	130	3	...	3	25	5	5	
23	82	15	44	717	504	297	174	658	832	34	...	34	891	64	87	
...	...	5	8	404	230	240	76	295	371	40	...	40	178	23	37	
...	...	9	18	543	304	231	146	298	444	18	...	18	347	67	73	
...	...	6	10	818	498	247	184	776	960	28	...	28	424	75	92	
21	86	18	76	1,217	885	645	262	1,300	1,562	35	...	35	1,027	170	131	Gundlupet.
...	...	43	109	892	599	384	114	884	998	47	...	47	577	131	57	
15	43	20	55	555	374	361	138	1,158	1,296	43	...	43	407	75	70	
25	86	15	55	603	459	468	107	516	623	25	...	25	306	60	54	
...	...	4	11	216	138	141	62	182	244	12	...	12	162	30	31	
15	51	9	24	351	239	188	72	472	544	15	...	15	164	88	36	
12	36	11	23	906	583	503	338	1,803	2,141	85	...	85	922	139	169	
...	...	2	4	531	301	244	82	309	391	14	...	14	210	29	41	
...	...	6	11	586	341	350	122	630	752	37	...	37	454	76	61	
...	...	1	1	786	425	231	36	101	137	8	...	8	101	18	18	
...	...	1	3	540	306	152	66	254	320	4	...	4	166	29	33	
...	...	...	...	140	76	80	52	170	222	...	...	...	131	23	26	
...	...	2	3	449	242	182	98	232	330	18	...	18	277	42	48	
...	...	29	98	441	317	237	40	108	148	4	...	4	83	15	20	
...	...	20	31	1,072	587	357	125	411	536	11	...	11	286	63	63	
...	...	3	6	479	248	209	90	436	526	12	...	12	299	55	45	
...	...	5	9	654	390	500	70	442	512	4	...	4	185	30	15	
114	610	41	219	260	896	241	86	330	416	26	...	26	242	56	43	
2	6	...	...	238	146	74	66	243	309	11	...	11	198	35	33	
61	338	5	10	131	387	70	82	231	313	11	...	11	259	54	41	
59	304	14	30	660	744	462	171	564	735	47	...	47	489	92	85	
127	644	2	12	420	830	295	20	47	67	3	...	3	46	12	10	
19	62	43	104	862	594	300	117	774	891	5	...	5	385	41	62	
...	...	11	17	928	517	403	144	733	877	39	...	39	555	90	72	
25	130	14	62	1,210	875	724	298	1,354	1,652	47	...	47	761	149	149	
...	...	34	112	612	478	519	60	457	517	22	...	22	240	36	30	
...	...	2	3	231	133	96	78	466	544	14	...	14	219	33	39	
20	103	30	95	737	579	293	162	510	672	27	...	27	455	68	81	
...	...	6	11	602	317	223	118	703	821	38	...	38	289	52	59	
...	...	4	8	534	319	370	136	612	748	21	...	21	403	67	68	

Class.								Survey Area and Kamal or-									
								Government Culturable Waste.								Government	
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Inam Acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First Class Rs. 1—6—0.	First Class { 7—8—0 Ordinary / 8—8—0 River Channel, First Class Rs. 8—0—0.		152	Sirmahalli	1,520	227	512	36	18	...	...	...	...	36	13	725	382
			153	Surkahalli	494	9	152	28	14	...	...	...	...	28	14	304	179
			154	Basavanhalli	285	...	101	7	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	177	103
			155	Kebepura	576	3	196	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	369	212
			156	Hokarhalli	527	6	61	22	10	...	...	...	...	22	10	432	241
			157	Buhalli	443	...	170	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	271	154
				1st Class, Total.....	154,151	3,436	51,440	4,023	2,104	80	305	11	19	4,114	2,428	90,120	51,733
Second Class Rs. 1—2—0.	Second Class, { Rs. 7—0—0 Ordinary / Rs. 8—8—0 River Channel. Rs. 8—0—0.		1	Kasaba Halgur ...	1,290	64	199	6	2	...	..	...	...	6	2	946	548
			2	Chillapura	240	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	93
			3	Torekadanhalli... ...	976	7	562	30	10	...	...	...	...	30	10	372	168
			4	Kardahalli	219	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	61
			5	Dod Yelchigere ...	314	7	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	119
			6	Chik Yelchigere ...	390	4	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	139
			7	Gollarhalli	176	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	70
			8	Hagadaru	569	13	254	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	294	146
			9	Handanhalli	400	10	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	138
			10	Nanjapura	288	...	63	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	214	109
			11	Sivanhalli	125	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	55
			12	Halgandoddi	91	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	40
			13	Halgapura	235	...	55	8	3	...	...	...	...	8	3	172	78
			14	Viragitimmandoddi ...	115	...	16	31	10	...	...	...	...	31	10	61	28
			15	Talvadi	93	...	5	11	4	...	...	...	...	11	4	77	31
			16	Kodipura	88	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	37
			17	Margavadanhalli ...	920	15	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	216
			18	Kodhalli	349	8	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	123
			19	Hegodlu	415	2	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	43	19
			20	Shagesarguru	1,625	8	932	25	10	...	..	...	...	25	10	638	291
			21	Savandipura	204	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	67
			22	Lingapatna	1,590	12	346	22	10	...	...	...	...	22	10	1,113	559
			23	Nitturu	1,742	107	744	22	11	...	...	...	...	22	11	666	333
			24	Balehonigi	1,409	6	1,027	10	4	...	...	..	...	10	4	350	157
			25	Juganhalli	1,150	2	740	39	18	...	...	...	...	39	18	368	173
			26	Honnigahalli	524	8	82	12	7	...	...	...	...	12	7	414	204
			27	Kadhalli	1,037	5	266	9	4	...	...	...	...	9	4	753	343
			28	Buhalli	1,453	12	753	12	6	...	...	...	...	12	6	675	312
			29	Harihara	1,501	10	432	13	4	...	...	...	...	13	4	1,044	498

(*Revenue*),—*dated 29th December 1892.*

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	20	57	745	439	284	52	101	153	7	...	7	137	34	26	
...	...	1	2	305	181	180	44	236	280	11	...	11	120	17	22	
...	...	...	...	177	103	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	2	371	214	86	10	66	76	5	...	5	26	2	5	
2	6	4	8	438	255	209	90	413	503	13	..	13	253	33	45	
...	...	...	...	271	154	*...	11	66	77	3	...	3	44	9	5	*Detached portion of Buhalli, No. 145 above, has been measured into separate village.
784	10,838	2,257	5,999	95,161	68,570	52,791	17,628	78,564	96,192	5,538	...	3,538	53,525	9,939	8,967	
33	98	42	94	1,021	740	820	536	1,640	2,176	43	...	43	1,614	280	268	
2	3	...	...	199	96	92	29	143	172	2	...	2	94	18	15	
...	...	5	8	377	176	119	72	300	372	3	...	3	191	39	36	
...	...	6	10	135	71	76	26	135	161	1	...	1	66	18	13	
...	...	...	...	266	119	153	50	218	268	14	...	14	118	26	25	
...	...	...	...	300	139	96	16	219	235	...	..	...	23	5	9	
...	...	8	19	155	89	76	70	116	186	14	...	14	186	38	35	
...	...	4	5	298	151	127	66	324	390	12	...	12	153	33	33	
...	...	8	13	301	151	114	18	211	229	5	...	5	64	14	9	
...	...	8	14	222	123	52	14	87	101	...	...	...	36	8	7	
...	...	...	...	116	55	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	81	41	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	172	78	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	7	10	68	38	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	77	31	28	2	3	5	...	...	...	4	1	1	
...	...	...	...	83	37	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	63	7	14	495	293	272	64	349	413	7	...	7	267	50	32	
8	24	8	19	285	166	159	54	328	382	13	...	13	172	31	27	
...	...	...	...	43	19	15	...	14	14	..	...	...	7	1	...	
5	16	17	27	660	334	233	74	264	338	6	...	6	176	39	37	
...	...	6	7	148	74	49	32	266	298	6	...	6	71	11	16	
...	...	97	222	1,210	781	661	290	1,230	1,520	70	...	70	847	174	145	
137	516	66	290	869	1,139	1,320	170	702	872	2	...	2	504	85	85	
...	...	16	32	366	189	151	56	280	336	5	...	5	375	82	28	
...	...	1	2	369	175	99	38	298	336	5	...	5	84	15	19	
...	...	8	18	422	222	184	132	783	915	23	...	23	248	44	66	
...	...	4	9	757	352	324	140	350	490	14	...	14	342	71	70	
...	...	1	1	676	313	422	166	413	579	19	...	19	348	68	83	
...	...	2	5	1,046	503	409	268	755	1,023	8	...	8	627	110	134	

Class.									Survey Area and Kamal											
								Government Culturable Waste.								Government			
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.			
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Inam Acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Second Class Rs. 1—2—0. 7—0—0 Ordinary. 8—8—0 River channel. 8—0—0 „			30	Dalvâikodhalli ...	587	66	76	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	428	21		
			31	Kempaiyandoddi ...	611	46	221	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	343	16		
			32	Nandipura ...	713	12	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	18		
			33	Basvanhalli ...	174	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	6		
			34	Gundapura ...	1,032	76	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	29		
			35	Hospyate Basvapura ...	427	3	123	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	293	13		
			36	Ankanhalli ...	460	4	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	10		
			37	Vader Basvapura ...	707	2	133	14	7	...	...	...	...	14	7	557	25		
			38	Kunduru	609	29	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	19		
			39	Halashalli	753	18	74	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	412	18		
			40	Devirhalli	812	20	310	9	3	...	...	...	...	9	3	473	21		
				2nd Class, Total.....	26,213	601	9,673	286	120	...	...	...	...	286	120	14,964	7,15		
Third Class Rs. 0—14—0. 7—0—0 Ordinary. 8—8—0 River channel. 8—0—0 „			1	Byadarhalli	1,215	13	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	202		
			2	Ganalu	2,910	2	2,389	47	17	...	...	...	...	47	17	471	161		
			3	Gundapur, Majre Madehalli	955	...	707	32	11	...	...	...	...	32	11	216	74		
			4	Halgur, Majre Muthalli ...	20	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4		
			5	Halgur, Majre Solba ...	26	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8		
			6	„ Dalankatte ...	43	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	13		
			7	„ Majgimallanhatti	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3		
			8	„ Basvegaudan doddi ...	54	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	16		
			9	„ Muttalankatte ...	128	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	22		
			10	Buhalli, Majre Bennani ...	40	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	12		
			11	„ Solgeri ...	108	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	32		
			12	„ Sambapura ...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5		
				3rd Class, Total.....	5,525	20	3,834	79	28	...	...	...	...	79	28	1,590	552		
				209, Grand Total.....	185,889	4,057	64,947	4,388	2,252	80	305	11	19	4,479	2,576	108,674	59,441		

Revenue),—dated 29th December 1892.

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Plough	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	16	32	444	250	270	92	488	580	19	...	19	416	61	46	
...	...	...	...	343	160	130	52	161	213	3	..	3	104	19	26	
...	...	1	3	374	183	170	64	205	269	9	...	9	130	26	32	
...	...	...	...	138	62	43	20	38	58	...	...	...	43	14	10	
...	...	19	31	634	324	415	134	459	593	6	...	6	434	94	67	
...	...	7	15	300	151	146	96	521	617	14	...	14	271	58	48	
...	...	4	10	234	116	63	12	43	55	6	...	6	43	7	6	
...	...	1	1	548	255	132	19	332	411	7	...	7	52	8	10	
46	145	19	48	480	373	346	96	331	427	19	...	19	233	68	48	
29	77	17	42	458	307	332	124	398	522	15	...	15	347	85	62	
...	...	...	...	473	213	211	112	270	382	16	...	16	221	46	56	
283	931	406	1,002	16,650	9,089	8,517	3,204	12,734	15,938	386	...	386	8,914	1,759	1,604	
...	...	1	2	550	204	187	128	633	761	32	...	32	254	67	64	
...	...	1	1	472	162	108	76	448	524	5	...	5	146	36	38	
...	...	...	...	216	74	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	
...	...	...	...	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	40	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	50	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	68	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	39	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	98	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	3	1,592	555	295	204	1,081	1,285	37	...	37	406	106	102	
357	11,769	2,685	7,004	112,406	78,214	61,603	21,036	92,379	113,415	3,961	...	3,931	62,945	11,804	10,673	

Villages Nos. 8 to 12 are those newly formed as such at time of measurement.